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No. 2857

PRICE 25 CENTS

JUNE 9, 1910

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

Copyright, 1910, by Leslie-Judge Company, Publishers.
Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter.
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.

"In God We Trust."

Published by LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.
John A. Sieicher, President. Reuben P. Sieicher, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.

Vol. CX.

Thursday, June 9, 1910

No. 2857

Republican Leadership in New York.

A HEAVY responsibility rests on the Republicans of New York State. The party's welfare should always be the first thought of its leaders, but in New York personal resentments and petty jealousies have usurped the throne of reason. During the period of uninterrupted and complete Republican control of the State capitol, extending over two decades, old chieftains of the party have been dropping out one by one, and new and younger men have been pushing themselves to the front. In other days the party's success was the thing fought for and, once obtained, the struggle was for its continuance. Personal ambition went little further than an ambition to lead. Personal gain was not thought of.

Thurlow Weed would accept no office. He preferred to name the candidates and the office-holders rather than to be one of them. In some instances the party's leadership under certain circumstances seemed to require that the State leader should accept a public place but political power was not corrupted by tainted politics in those days. Any leader suspected of grafting propensities was at once distrusted, and his usefulness speedily ceased. In the good old days an occasional moral delinquency might be overlooked but a leader who used his political power for personal advantage became at once an object of contempt. Under such auspices the Republican party continued to prosper, until its lease of authority has now been prolonged far beyond the expectations of those who witnessed its great triumph in the final and complete overthrow of that master of statecraft, the apt pupil of Samuel J. Tilden, David B. Hill.

During the past few years former high ideals of political leadership in New York have not been fully maintained. Younger men, lifted into power over the shoulders of their elders by fortuitous circumstances or by the audacity of their demands, have not been as mindful, in some instances, of the party's welfare as of their own.

Fortunately the Republican party has high ideals, noble-minded, self-sacrificing members and leaders upon whom the finger of suspicion has never rested. It has many of these, some who have been recognized and exalted and many more whose merits eventually will be established and conceded. No more effective leader has ever been found in our State than Governor Hughes, and none more honest in purpose and conscientious in act than Senator Root. Both are anxious that the Republican party in New York should continue to be true to its high principles and thus continue to deserve success. Neither is in antagonism to any other Republican standing on the same high plane.

One of the strongest Republican papers in the southern tier of New York, the *Elmira Advertiser*, with which Congressman J. Sloat Fassett is intimately connected, boldly declares that "it is time for the Republican party, through its organization, to assert its allegiance to its highest ideals. One reason why Governor Hughes has the confidence of the mass of the people is that they know that he personally is above graft." The *Advertiser* has been classed among the opponents of Governor Hughes, and Mr. Fassett has been particularly opposed to the Governor's plan for direct nominations. This statement is, therefore, indicative of decided change of sentiment among some of the ablest and strongest leaders of the Republican organization. It is an indication that some of them are convinced of the strength of the Governor and his influence with the masses. He is the party's best asset and, though that fact is recognized somewhat tardily, the disclosure that it is recognized at all is creditable to the intelligence of the party leaders. The best proof that they mean what they say will be found in the support they give to the recommendations of the Governor. Conceding that the direct nominations bill offered last winter was not perfect, it must also be conceded that it was at least a step in the right direction. Why not take that step at the approaching special session of the Legislature, trusting to the future to perfect the measure if experience shows that it has defects?

Why should not the best men of the party unite in this emergency—the gravity of which, we fear, is not fully recognized—agree upon a policy that will assure Republican unity in New York and thus secure the party's continued success? To this task Mr. Roosevelt might well address himself at the earliest opportunity.

The Homecoming of Roosevelt.

UNQUESTIONABLY the reception to Mr. Roosevelt when he lands in New York on June 18th will be more enthusiastic than was ever extended to any other American in this country. It will exceed in fervor and demonstrativeness even that which greeted General Grant

on his return from his world tour in 1879. The absence of Mr. Roosevelt has not been as long as was that of his great predecessor, and the ground covered by him was not as large, but the welcome he called out wherever he went was more joyous, except as it was tempered in London by the death of Edward VII., just previous to his arrival there. Americans of all parties and all localities are proud of the treatment accorded to their distinguished countryman in Europe and Africa. He had a difficult role to play and, except perhaps in Egypt and in Rome, he played it with tact and success. He delivered many addresses, several of which were noted for their scholarship and their grasp of great tendencies of history, as well as for their acuteness in pointing out the lessons which the nations of to-day, including his own, will have to learn in order to meet the tremendous issues which our civilization is generating. From many world-famed institutions of learning he has received degrees. Princes and populace united everywhere in doing him honor.

As more than one of the orators and writers in the European cities which Mr. Roosevelt entered said, he is the most popular man of the age, in any country. But when he returns here he will be merely one among ninety millions of Americans. The adulation which greeted him abroad will not turn his head. He carried republican and democratic simplicity with him wherever he went. That quality will attend him in his own land. The fears of our friend, Colonel Watterson, which have transformed Mr. Roosevelt into something portentous, will not be realized. He will be a plain, robust, public-spirited American, devoted to the maintenance of its institutions, and who will neither say nor do anything to give aid or comfort to the enemies of the government which Washington established, which Lincoln saved, and which he himself aided in making the most powerful and progressive of all the nations of the world. Mr. Roosevelt will be no "man on horseback." By his conduct he will show the absurdity of the pretense that he is a "lineal descendant of Cæsar and Napoleon."

♦ ♦ ♦

Grotesque Salaries of Federal Judges.

"GROTESQUE, shocking and intolerable" were the adjectives used by the American Bar Association in describing the present salaries of Federal judges when urging a favorable report on the Moon bill providing for salary increase. No office in any department of the government exceeds in importance that of the justices of the Supreme Court. Theirs is the final voice upon the Constitution—the corner-stone of our democracy. And never was it more essential that the personnel of this court should be higher than now, for new and experimental legislation is the order of the day. In the estimation of many the position of chief executive cannot rival in importance and influence the office of chief justice. The chief executive receives for his services \$75,000 a year, and this is none too much. But should there be any reasonable objection to raising the salary of our chief justice from \$12,500 to \$18,000, as the Moon bill provides? The bill provides, also, that the salaries of the associate justices should be advanced from \$12,000 to \$17,500, the compensation of Federal circuit judges from \$7,000 to \$10,000, and of district judges from \$6,000 to \$9,000. Compared with the \$17,000 paid to the justices of the New York City courts, these figures are not excessive. Certainly the questions passed upon by the Supreme and Federal courts are as momentous as those that come before the bench of the metropolis or any other city, and should call for corresponding compensation.

According to statements made before the House Judiciary Committee by W. B. Hornblower, representing various New York bar associations, it often becomes necessary for bar associations to help the families of judges who die practically penniless; in other instances, Federal judges have been forced to borrow money on which to live and some have been compelled to resign because of insufficient salary.

The men upon our Federal bench could, as a rule, make more money practicing their profession; but having given that up, like ministers of the Gospel, their position on the bench precludes them from many forms of profitable business. Why did the Court of Customs authorized by the Payne tariff law remain unorganized? Last December President Taft sent to the Senate the nominations of its five judges. Opposition in the Senate to the salary of \$10,000 brought it down to \$7,000. This reduction was acceptable neither to the President nor to some of the nominees for the office, so the President felt compelled to take the unheard-of course of withdrawing the nominations until there could be a calmer discussion. In securing economy in administration, President Taft is our recognized leader, but he does not believe the economy program should impair the efficiency of our courts of justice. Would it not be wiser to cut down a million or so from the vast sum now being spent

on our Federal system of spies and detectives? Representative Adair, of Indiana, to whom we are indebted for collating the figures, shows that our detective force costs \$7,126,000 every year, and says that "outside of the benefits derived from the meat and pure-food inspections, the balance of the service amounts to but very little." A little pruning on the spy appropriation would enable us to pay our judges salaries commensurate with the dignity and requirements of their position, and leave a big balance besides. The volume of work put upon the Federal courts in recent years has greatly increased, as has the cost of living, and bare justice demands that salaries should be advanced somewhat in proportion. We do not want our Federal judges to be both overworked and underpaid.

The Plain Truth.

IN THIS time of insurgency, party strife and factional discontent, the admonition of our genial friend, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, to his associates in the House of Representatives is pertinent and timely. He says, "It is no time to attempt to drive men out of the party but, rather, to admit honest differences of opinion and recognize the conditions and adjust ourselves thereto by pursuing a broad and liberal policy." We agree with Brother Fish, and we trust he will agree with us when we add that the majority should rule.

THE OYSTER industry of this country has suffered untold injury by the circulation of alarming reports concerning danger to public health by eating freshened oysters. The Department of Agriculture, we learn, has decided to modify the ridiculous order against the freshening of oysters in good, clear water. It will only require that oysters subjected to this treatment, intended to make them whiter and fatter, be so labeled that the public will know what the dealer is selling. This is the very essence of common sense in the administration of the pure-food law. It is refreshing to know that Secretary Wilson does not hesitate, when occasion requires, to set aside the absurd rulings of his subordinates, including the well-advertised but somewhat overrated Wiley.

A FARMER out in North Dakota having been sick all winter and spring, on a given day his neighbors met at his farm and with twenty-two outfits plowed, harrowed and sowed one hundred acres in a single day. The wives and daughters came, too, and served a fine noon dinner on the lawn, making a gala event of the day. This pleasing little incident reads like a chapter from fifty or a hundred years ago, with its barn or house "raisings," neighborhood harvestings and thrashings, and other similar occasions where the spirit of mutual helpfulness prevailed, without thought of financial consideration. The only desire was to do a neighbor a "good turn." In our highly organized social life, in the mad whirl in which we move, we are losing much of this simple, neighborly spirit, and it is a great loss. Promiscuous charity is admittedly a bad policy, but organized charities cannot cover all cases and supply all needs. Outside of all charitable agencies there will always be a wide field for kindness and thoughtfulness to call out the unselfish qualities of our nature. Let us, therefore, seek to cultivate them.

THE APATHY of the public in matters of supreme interest is astonishing. The *Troy Times*, referring to the fact that Pittsburgh, which has been a great sufferer from floods, has appointed a commission to arrange sites for storage reservoirs which will put an end to constantly recurring damages by freshet, says that "the matter is coming home more and more directly, as the evils of overflows such as those experienced in the Ohio and Hudson are more fully appreciated and as the necessity of conservation is emphasized. The outlay involved in effective efforts to prevent floods would be far more than balanced by the benefits derived." Our contemporary also refers to the fact that the State Water Supply Commission of New York has repeatedly recommended the erection of storage reservoirs to hold back the raging torrents of the Hudson, the Genesee and other streams which year after year create widest devastation. Governor Hughes, in his first inaugural address, called attention to the necessity of conserving the water powers of the State and regulating stream flow. He has been an earnest supporter of the work of the State Water Supply Commission, yet it has been difficult to secure the legislation required to carry out the recommendations of that body. If the newspapers, following the example of our *Troy contemporary*, would impress upon the people the imperative need of giving this matter attention, the State would be greatly benefited and appalling loss of life and property by floods would be prevented.

The Most Striking Views of King Edward's Funeral



KING GEORGE V. AND THE DUKE OF CORNWALL IN THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

On the way to St. George's Chapel at Windsor, they rode immediately behind the gun carriage bearing the corpse, on which were the crown and other tokens of kingly power.

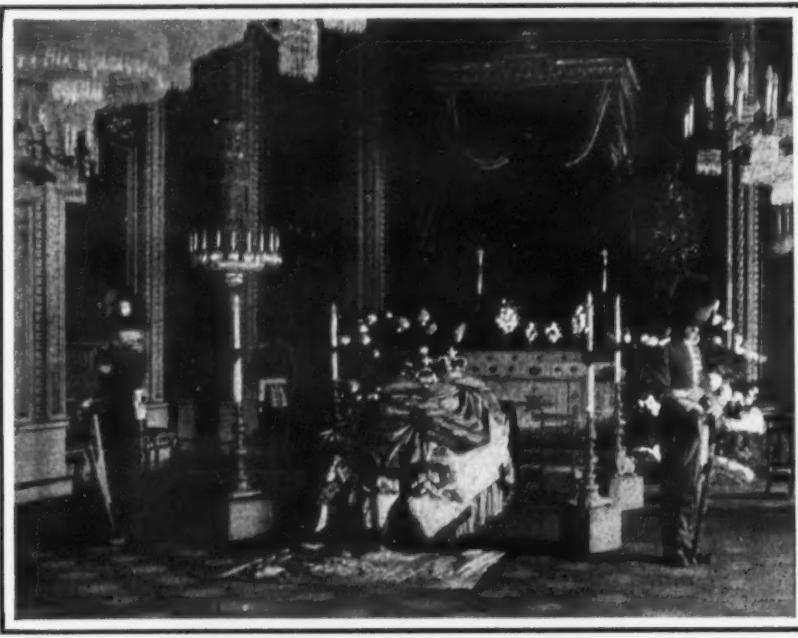


THE PRESIDENT ATTENDS A MEMORIAL SERVICE.
Mr. Taft and the British Ambassador Bryce leaving St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., where official Washington paid respectful homage to the dead King.



FOLLOWING HIS MASTER FOR THE LAST TIME.

King Edward's favorite terrier in the funeral procession. An inscription on the dog's collar reads: "My name is Caesar and I belong to the King."

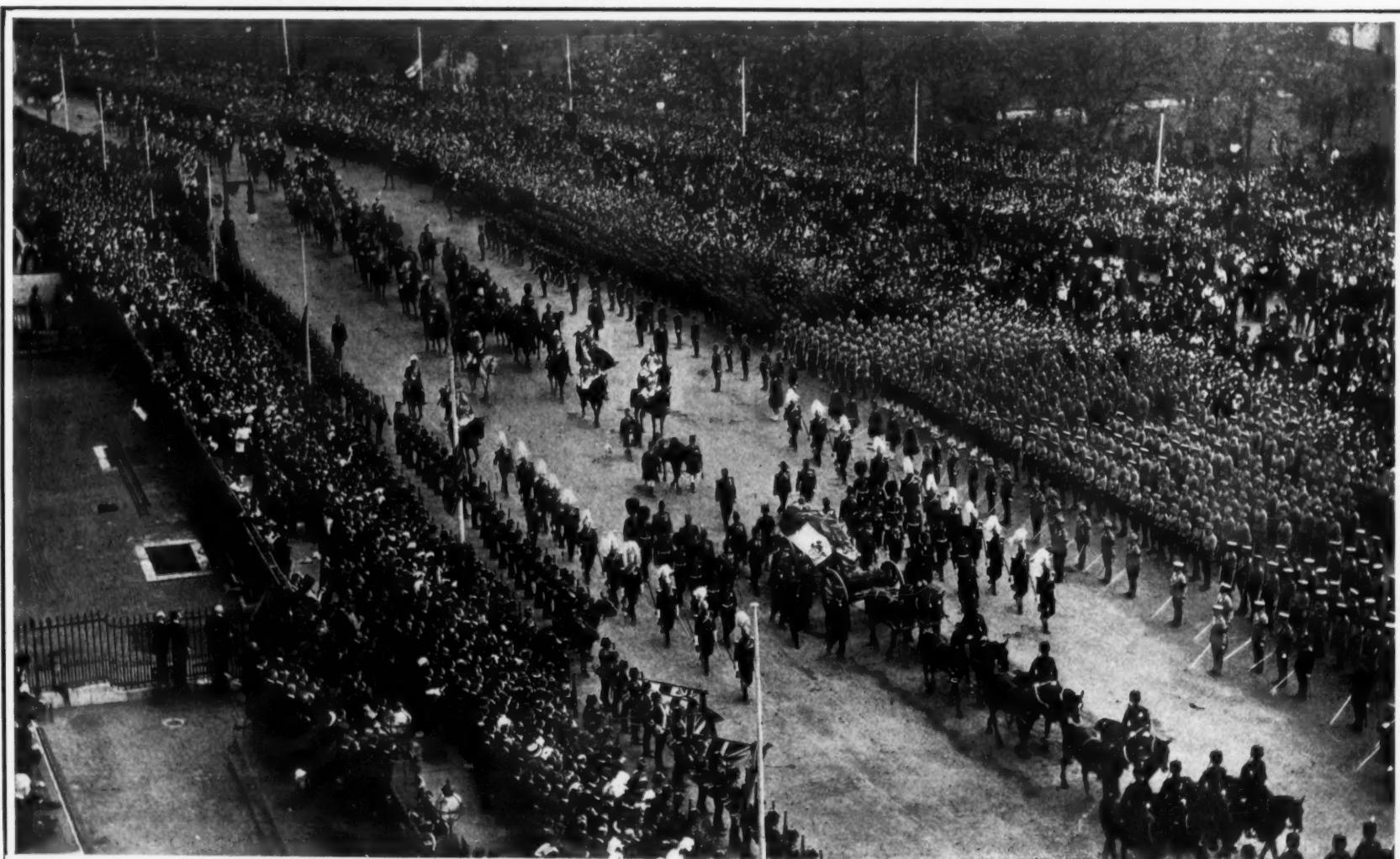


GUARDING THE BODY IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Officers of the Grenadier Guards who stood in rigid silence for hours while the body was lying in state. The scene was one of solemnity and dignified splendor. In the center stood the purple-draped catafalque. Massive floral tributes were arranged on either side, one of lilies and orchids from the Queen Mother, and the other a great wreath sent by the German Emperor.



A ROYAL TRIBUTE.
Six monarchs riding in the imperial pageant. From left to right: King Alfonso, of Spain; King George of Greece, King Haakon of Norway, King Manuel of Portugal, King Frederick of Denmark, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. This brilliant group rode directly behind the Duke of Connaught, King George and the German Emperor.



A TRIBUTE UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.
The mighty throng of over 2,000,000 people paying homage to the memory of Edward the Peacemaker, as the funeral procession passed by. The casket with the King's favorite horse and dog, and the group of the world's monarchs may be noted following. Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.

One of the most remarkable chapters in the history of King Edward VII. came to its close on May 20 with the superb manifestations of sympathy which marked his obsequies. Seldom, if ever, in Great Britain's long history has there been such a universal expression of homage. In the procession which followed the body of Edward through the London streets to St. George's Chapel, nine rulers accompanied the dead King on horseback. The special envoys of the United States and France occupied the eighth carriage. The vast throng of millions in many places almost overwhelmed the procession. The police and soldiers were forced to fight continually to prevent the lines from being swept back by the crush. Thou

fainted and there were many broken limbs and other injuries.

People Talked About



MRS. CHARLES BRUNO.
When a fire broke out in her home, she made a real slide for life down a telephone cable.

heavy telephone cable. Poising for a moment on the window ledge, she leaned far out, grasped the rope with two hands, and slid. The crowd which had gathered in the street cheered her wildly, and she was caught in the arms of friends as she reached the end of her swift journey downward. Although her hands were burned by the friction, she stood by bravely and directed the fire laddies in their work of salvage, and did not depart until "all was over but the shouting."



WALTER C. ROCKWELL.
A deaf hero who has been awarded a medal for a daring rescue.

forward into the rapids. She was caught instantly in the suction and disappeared. As soon as Rockwell again caught sight of her dress, he started downstream, leaping from rock to rock in an effort to get hold of her clothing. Securing a hold for the rope, he let himself down to the edge of the water, and by a heroic effort succeeded in keeping on the surface until he could grasp her clothing. Other students, happening near by, rushed to their aid. It was just in time, for the seething rapids had them in their deadly swirl.

ROY GEISER, of Lititz, Pa., aspires to be the champion candy eater of the world. In one week he ate ten pounds. The following week he consumed ten and a half pounds of jelly beans, thirty-six chocolate eggs and a quantity of chocolate rabbits. His case is slightly different from that of the three society belles of Garden City, who are fasting seventeen days for health.



CHARLES M. HOUGH.
The United States judge who departed from the usual custom and allowed jurors on an important case to read the newspapers while closeted.

larly by intelligent members of the community. Judge Charles Merrill Hough, of the United States District Court for the southern district of New York, has departed from this custom. During an important trial he thus addressed the jury: "I have instructed the marshal to allow you to read any newspapers or periodicals you wish during the progress of the trial. There is a fear in the minds of many that men of unimpeachable character, of unbiased mind and fair judgment will be influenced by newspaper accounts and their judgment overwhelmed by journalistic clamor instead of the sworn testimony they have

been listening to. I don't fear that." It is a common-sense opinion. If the court can't trust a man, he should not be put on the jury.

OUT IN the Cherry Blossom Kingdom there is great jubilation. From all over the empire come messages of love and good-will for the little daughter of the Mikado, who has wedded the man of her choice. It was a brilliant occasion and attended by all the quaint and ancient ceremonies that are woven into the very lives of the sons and daughters of Japan. The bride is the Princess Fumi, third daughter of the ruler of the empire. The bridegroom is a warrior, a lieutenant in the imperial army, a member of the ancient family of Asaka. In no other court of the world, perhaps,



THE PRINCIPALS IN JAPAN'S ROYAL MARRIAGE.
Princess Fumi, third daughter of the Mikado, and Lieutenant Asaka, who were married recently.—*Tatsuya Kato*.

does tradition play so great a part in the daily lives of the inmates. In other nations princes and princesses have married, now and again, beneath their rank, but always in Japan a member of the royal family must marry one whose family tree and personal qualities come up to a certain standard. This marriage of the Mikado's third daughter seems eminently satisfactory to all parts of the empire, and the Mikado's devoted subjects are fervent in their hope that the little princess will live a long and happy married life.

SIX MEMBERS of the present Senate had not been born when Charles N. Richards began his employment as superintendent of stationery in the Senate. Not a single member of the present Congress or of the Supreme Court was then holding an official position in Washington. Forty-nine years ago Mr. Richards entered the government service as a clerk in the Post-office Department. For two years he served in that capacity. He entered the service of the Senate in May, 1864. Through all those years he has been personally acquainted with every President since Lincoln. As a boy he met John Quincy Adams. He has a distinct recollection



CHARLES N. RICHARDS.
He has broken all records for length of service as an employee of the United States Senate.—*Harris & Ewing*.

of hearing Daniel Webster make a political speech at Quincy, Mass. He was at the White House when President Lincoln first met General Grant. He describes the meeting thus: "I was in the Red Room. I thought I would stay, in the hope of getting a peek at the new general. He came, and Mr. Lincoln advanced to meet him, holding out his hand. As they were shaking hands, the President said, 'General Grant, I believe this is the first time we have ever met.' General Grant hung his head and replied, 'You are right, Mr. President, you are right; this is the first time we have met.'"

CLOSE on to the incident of President Roosevelt's misunderstanding at the Vatican comes the report of an episode in which William Paret, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Maryland, was the principal. It seems that when the bishop went to Rome he carried with him letters of recommendation to Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary, from Cardinal Gibbons, an American Catholic prelate. On his arrival at the holy city, Bishop Paret presented his letter of introduction, but was refused an audience with the Pope. Needless to say, the reports of the incident were greatly deplored in Catholic and in Protestant Episcopal circles. Bishop Paret cabled to America a denial of the incident. Others who were present and who saw the correspondence between the bishop and the Vatican insist that the incident was just as reported above. As Bishop Paret has refused to discuss the incident further just now, nothing can be learned until his return.



REV. WILLIAM PARET.
An American bishop who was reported to have been refused an audience at the Vatican.

"I WANT to say that William Jennings Bryan practically asked me to marry his daughter before I asked her myself." That is the assertion made recently by W. H. Leavitt, the divorced husband of Mr. Bryan's daughter. The occasion was the beginning of a controversy which Mr. Leavitt is carrying on to obtain possession of his children, who, since the divorce, have been in their mother's care. The former Mrs. Leavitt was remarried recently to an officer of the English army. There seems to have been a long period of dissension between the Commoner and his former son-in-law. The latter met Ruth Bryan at his father's home in 1903. Two days later they were engaged. She was eighteen and he was thirty. They were married in a few months. Then, after a period of ostensible matrimonial bliss, came reports of disagreement. When the divorce was granted, Mr. Leavitt, who, it is said, was no more to blame than the party of the first part, did all in his power to make the way easy. He is bitter, however, at the fact that he has since been deprived of communication with his children.



W. H. LEAVITT.
The former husband of W. J. Bryan's daughter who asserts that the Democratic candidate asked him to marry.—*Copyright, 1909, by C. Straus*.

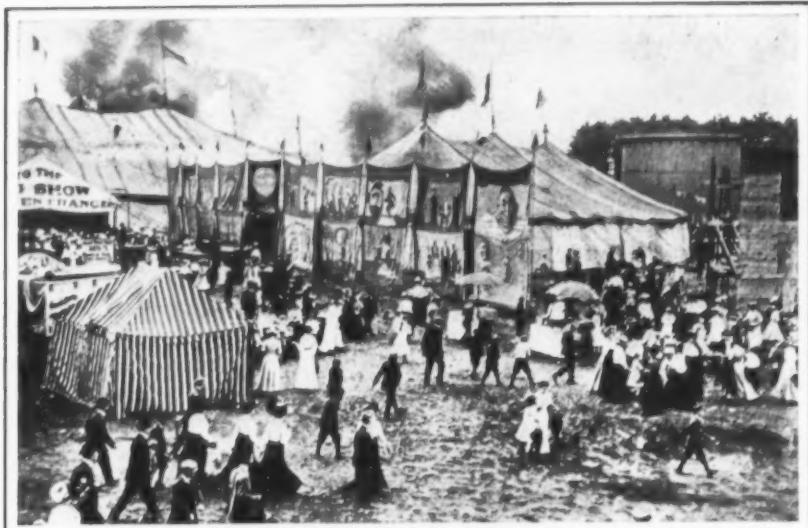
THE FIRST merchant in America to employ saleswomen in his store is said to be B. F. Hamilton, of Saco, Me. He has just attained his ninety-first birthday, and saleswomen throughout the country have been sending him congratulations. When he first employed women, his store was boycotted by both the men and women of his home town.



MARION LAWRENCE.
As secretary of the International Sunday School Association, he is assisting in an important religious work.

ONE OF the dominant figures in the International Sunday School Association is Marion Lawrence, of Chicago. As general secretary of the association, he keeps ever in touch with one of the most important religious activities of the day. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Mr. Lawrence became a Sunday-school superintendent in Ohio, his native State. It is twenty years since he gave up the mercantile interests in which he was heavily involved, to devote his entire time and splendid executive ability to Sunday-school organization. The splendid development of Sunday schools, the sureness of their administration, and their up-to-date and practical methods are due greatly to his tireless labor. It is said that the Sunday schools owe more to him than to any other one man living. He travels about this country and Europe, investigating and perfecting methods of instruction. He still continues as superintendent of a Sunday school in Toledo, O., an office which he has held for twenty-five years. He has made his school a model institution for the religious training of the young and of the old.

Interesting Sidelights on the World's Work



WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Barnum & Bailey's big circus tent burning to the ground at Schenectady, N. Y., on May 22. Fifteen thousand persons escaped from the burning canvas in twenty minutes. A number of persons were injured in the crush to escape the flames. A careless smoker is blamed for the fire. The property loss is put at \$10,000.



SPECTACULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On May 16, two trains on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad met in a head-on collision, near Cincinnati, O. One of the engineers was killed instantly and several persons were seriously injured. The cause of the accident is unknown.

Regan.



THE UNVEILING OF A SUPERB MEMORIAL.

The heroic statue of General George A. Custer, the famous Indian fighter, who lost his life with his comrades during the massacre in Montana on June 25th, 1876. President Taft made the dedicatory address on June 4th, at Monroe, Mich.



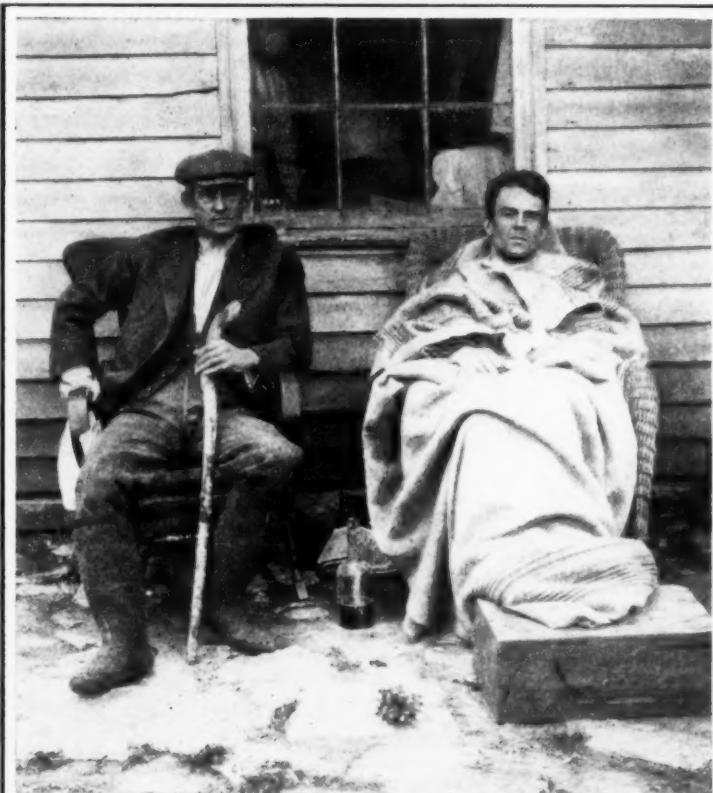
A CRASH HEARD AROUND THE WORLD.

The wreck of the automobile fire engine, in which three men were killed and three seriously injured recently, at Macon, Ga. This car while making a run at 1 a. m. grazed a curbing and then started on a headlong career, mowing down persons in its pathway until it finally crashed into a stone wall. Municipalities all over the country have been aroused by the accident and have passed restrictions on the speed of their auto fire engines.



FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

On May 17, at Canton, O., thirteen men were killed and forty seriously injured in an explosion in the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Seven boilers exploded simultaneously and all employees connected with that department were torn to pieces. Windows were broken in all houses within a radius of a quarter of a mile. The cause of the explosion is unknown.



VICTIMS OF A REMARKABLE AERIAL ACCIDENT.

A. Holland Forbes and J. Carrington Yates, the two aeronauts who were seriously injured during the falling of their balloon, "The Viking," near Glasgow, Ky., on May 11, at a farmhouse several days after the catastrophe. Mr. Forbes is shown with a cane on the left.

Trekking Through New England

THE CHARM OF SUMMER DAYS IN YANKEE LAND

By John Sands

ONE OF the modern tendencies of American life that amaze visiting foreigners almost as much as do our skyscrapers and our magnificent distances is the universal American vacation habit. Abroad, it is quite the thing, of course, for the upper classes to run over to Switzerland or down to Italy occasionally, or to take a brief holiday jaunt in one's own country; but the middle strata of society over there has not yet begun to practice the vacation idea in the systematic and scientific way that our people over here do. While crossing the Clyde, a few years ago, on one of the penny-a-trip steamers maintained by the city of Glasgow, the writer fell into conversation with a begrimed iron-worker returning home after his strenuous day's work in one of the big Clydebank ship yards. When he learned that I was an American, he lost no time in relieving his mind of something that evidently had been weighing heavily on it.

"There's one thing I don't quite understand about your country," he said. "Quite often our young Scotsmen leave here and go to America to work at their trade. They are away a year or two, and first thing we know they are back again, dressed up like a member of the House of Lords and with more money in their pockets than their friends here ever knew them to possess in their lives, returning for what they call a 'vacation.' Now, men like myself don't know just what that means. We can't afford such things over here, and I don't rightly understand how these young chaps can, after such a short absence from home." I tried to explain to the puzzled Scot as best I could just how his young friend had come to adopt the new point of view and practice, and I presume if I had informed him that in our six New England States alone something like \$60,000,000 is spent annually (as is said to be the case to-day), he would have dropped unconscious on the deck.

If \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 is this summer contributed to the hotel keepers, farmers, guides and transportation companies in New England, it will not be simply because the multimillionaires of the country and the Washington set have become enamored of that attractive section of our wonderful country. These, to be sure, will have contributed their share; but the mainstay of the great New England summer-resort industry is, and always has been, the middle class of Americans—the "common people." The rise of this business, or industry, or movement, whatever one chooses to call it, has been truly remarkable. It has not been a sudden and unexpected movement, like the great trek of the farmers from the American Northwest into the fertile lands of Canada, but a gradual and unceasing growth, culminating in what is to-day nothing less than a summer invasion—the peaceful invasion of a vast army of from half a million to a million rest-seekers.

Many of our national social manifestations of the last half century have been merely the expression of a fad, but there is nothing faddish about the New England vacation movement. Fads have flared and flourished for a time in bean-eating, Brahmin Boston, but the tide of summer-vacation travel toward Boston and New England has risen higher, until to-day New England (especially its three States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine) is one of the world's greatest tourist sections, and Boston is recognized as one of the leading convention cities of the United States, and proudly proclaims itself the summer-vacation "clearing house" of eastern America. The physical evolution that has taken place there since the summer vacation first became a habit, then a necessity, has been scarcely less remarkable than the social one. For example, the contrast between the primitive roadhouse of a couple of generations ago and the palatial, electric-light-flooded, Oriental-rug-furnished, million-and-a-half-dollar summer hotel that now houses the élite of the land at Bretton Woods in the White Mountains is about as great as the contrast between the little, side-wheeled *Britannia* of 1846 and the swift and ponderous *Mauretania* of to-day.

It would require pages to describe the marked changes that have taken place in the architecture and cuisine of summer hotels, in the outdoor and indoor pastimes of their

patrons, and in the transportation facilities by rail or water. This, of course, is true of the country at large as of New England, but somehow this latter section seems to have fastened itself upon the affections of the vacation-loving public more than has any other corner of the United States.

As the Battle Creek philosopher would put it, "There's a reason." It is because of this trinity of attractions, rather than because of any artificial

booming, that New England has become the summer Mecca of these loyal thousands. It is because of its climate and its scenery that we find the President of the United States enjoying his summer rest in New England. These same attributes have attracted thither many Cabinet officials, foreign ambassadors and distinguished representatives of the financial, industrial, professional and literary worlds, who have their summer homes in various parts of the New England summer playground.

Representatives of the official, business and social life of every American State and Canadian province, and of a score of foreign countries, will be found in some part of New England during the present season, resting in hotel, cottage or bungalow, golfing, tramping or driving in the mountains, disporting in the Atlantic surf at one of a hundred seashore resorts, canoeing on quiet rivers, motor boating on crystal lakes, casting for trout or salmon in the wilderness, sketching, riding or loafing, as the spirit moves. Places of 5,000 or 6,000 feet altitude and places without any altitude at all there are in New England. You can angle for trout a thousand feet above the sea or drop a line for cod and cunner in that self-same sea itself. Golf at 1,800 feet above the ocean is by no means impossible; and if one tires of his seven-course dinners at the palace hotel, he can enjoy his baked beans and pie on the lofty summit of Mt. Washington. Talk of contrasts! There is no section of the United States that furnishes so many of them, and such startling ones, as New England. Historically, too, it is the whole thing; for the aborigine, the Pilgrim, the Puritan, the Minute Man of '75 all pass in review before the visitor happily gifted with that priceless boon, imagination.

In the mountains (there are 400 square miles of them) you get grandeur and peace and ozone. Incidentally (if you have imagination) you get inspiration. If you stay till September (as you should), the glories of the autumnal foliage will overwhelm you. The simple life you can find on any New Hampshire farm; the social whirl at Bretton Woods, Bethlehem, Maplewood, Profile House, Jefferson, North Woodstock, Weirs, Poland Spring, Rockland Breakwater, Bar Harbor, Old Orchard. Exclusiveness and the literary atmosphere reign at Dublin Lake. At Winnipesaukee and Sunapee the ideal lake-resort conditions will be found. If your boy or girl craves a taste of camp life, a score of addresses are promptly sent you by the accommodating vacation-bureau man in the North Station, Boston. If you are an artist or have artistic cravings, you can go—not to Halifax, but to Gloucester or Annisquam or Marblehead. In short, you do not have to be President Taft at Beverly, or Ambassador Bryce at Dublin, nor yet Winston Churchill up in Cornish, N. H., in order to have a real nice New England vacation. Lexington, Concord, Plymouth, Salem, Danvers, Haverhill, Deerfield—all these immortal chapter headings in our country's Book of Progress have the latch-string out perpetually for the vacation visitor. If the latch-string is missing, the old brass knocker will surely be there. The Glasgow shipwright would stare, indeed, if he could take a journey through New England in July or August—and so would King Philip and John Winthrop and Cotton Mather.

Of course you are going there yourself this summer. The rock-bound coast of Maine awaits you, and the wonderful White Mountains in their rugged picturesqueness invite you. Try the charm of summer days in Yankee land. Go up there, where you can get a chance to blow the dust of the city out of your lungs, and where your tired nerves may be soothed by Nature's wonderful lullaby. Summer life is there with all of its strenuous action if you want it, but if you are wise you will keep close to Nature's heart during your holiday. This does not mean that you cannot stay at the largest hotel and at the same time enjoy many features of the simple life. Very often hotel life is less strenuous and nerve-racking than the life of the amateur camper. It is the spirit of the simple life that you must acquire. It is the love for the god of the out-of-doors, whether it be the song of the sea or the wind trekking through the tops of the primeval forest in the White Mountains.



THE OLD WAYSIDE INN AT SUDBURY, MASS.
Made famous by Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn."



THE MAJESTY OF MAINE'S ROCK-BOUND COAST.
For those who love the sea, the song of the breakers never loses its fascination.



THIS IS NOT A SNOW SCENE.
Unique snapshot taken above the clouds on the summit of Mt. Washington.



IN THE HEART OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Picturesque Crawford Notch from Mt. Willard.

Camping Places I Have Known

A FASCINATING PRESCRIPTION FOR TIRED CITY DWELLERS

By Ellen King



THE BOYS ARE TAUGHT TO BE EXPERT FIRE-MAKERS.
There is nothing to compare with the charm of an outdoor meal.

IF I CAN only help to make others as ardent advocates of camp life for children in summer as I am, I shall feel that I have not lived in vain. Camps for boys and girls have sprung up all over the country, but there are many of us who prefer to have our children with us, and it seems that little has been written about the inexpensive home camp which the writer has tried with such success for the last four years. Granted that the mother and father of the family are strong and well and enjoy that kind of life themselves, its freedom from care and exemption from social duties, it seems the ideal summer holiday for people of limited means. If, however, the family has a summer cottage, the children will revel in sleeping in tents, even if a comfortable bedroom is provided for each one of them in the house. We have always camped in Maine, on the coast or on the shore of a lake very near the coast, but, although the climate is a very cool one, I fancy our experience would serve in a warm climate also.

In choosing a site for your tent, always give the preference to a high, sunny spot. We always had the tent placed near enough to the house to be able to speak to the children through the window of our room. We had them keep their clothing in the house. This saves a lot of trouble. At night they would undress, put on long wrappers and warm slippers, and, with their own lantern, walk over to the tent and creep into their sleeping bags, to be followed presently and tucked in. The question of fear at sleeping outside was never suggested, so they never thought of it. When near the lake, they usually put on bathing suits and took a dip before breakfast. Immediately after breakfast, each child aired his own bed and blankets, and they took turns in sweeping out and tidying the tent, making all shipshape for the day. The sleeping bag in our family was evolved after various experiments. In the first place, we bought a large felt from a paper mill. These discarded felts are all wool, about ten feet wide and very cheap. We had it cleaned and dyed a bright, warm red, then cut in suitable sizes and bound. Four of these blankets were assigned to each child. One felt will make four or five pair of blankets. The first two summers we tried pinning them up in various ways with large pins, but finding these ways all unsatisfactory we finally sewed them up, leaving a two-foot flap to open at the top, and putting one blanket inside of the other until there were several layers.

The beds we use are the Gold Medal folding camp beds, brown canvas stretched on a collapsible frame. You must have as many layers of blanket under as over you. If a very warm night comes, you creep in under the first layer. If very cold, you double a heavy cotton comfortable, lay it on the cot, and get in next to the bottom layer. The bags are so long

and wide that they give ample room to move about in, but there is no possibility of their slipping off the child or of their letting in the cold air. Outside of all goes a canvas waterproof bag. Fasten heavy cords (we use cod-line) to the bottom of the blanket bag. These cords pull through a hole at each bottom corner of the canvas bag. This makes it easy for even a child to get the bag smooth and even. It is the coziest bed imaginable. My children never use any pillows, but, of course, these can be supplied, and lovely cases made of green-and-white-checked gingham over unbleached muslin slips filled with soft pine needles or newmown hay. These are more camplike than the ordinary cotton pillowcase. The children wear cotton flannel pajamas and bed socks—the latter not always necessary—and I never heard them mention the lack of sheets.

The tent must have a raised platform. Any carpenter can build this of pine boards and raise it from the ground by a few beams or logs, and with a couple of steps for the front elevation. A board shelf nailed against the back support of the tent, with a row of non-rusting clothes hooks screwed into its under side, will be found useful. Two small chairs and the beds complete the furniture of the tent. In rough camp an inverted soap box, with a large enameled basin and a couple of pails, make an excellent washstand. A narrow rug between the cots may be added. If there are mosquitoes, hang a drop curtain of cheesecloth, with a wide hem weighted with sand, inside of the tent opening. This will keep them out, but not the air, provided you do not take a light into the tent. The lantern should hang on a convenient nail, with a small box of safety matches in a tin case hung over it; or you can provide the children with an electric candle, which is safer.

We found camp food and its cooking a genuine delight to the young ones. My boy, at twelve years of age, can build a fire in a stove or in the open, and



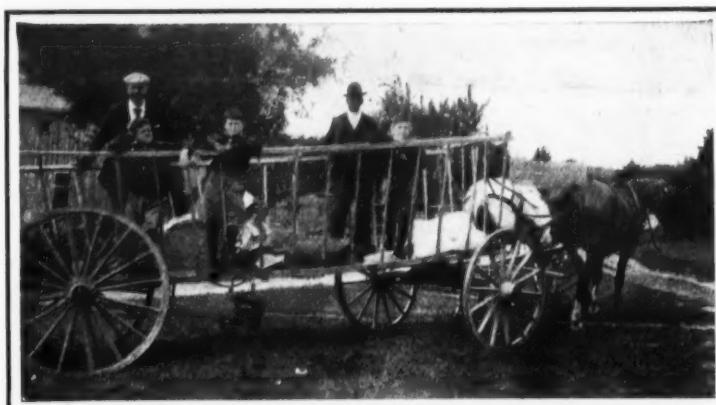
OFF BEFORE A SPANKING WIND.
If the children know how to swim, there is no healthier sport than this.

up your sleeves, and there you are. My boys always have their shirt sleeves cut off and hemmed above the elbow, and this is a capital way of using up old shirts when the cuffs become frayed. Putting on one's coat is full dress in camp. We found khaki a wonderful material for women and children, and even for the men. It must not be too heavy, but warm enough for a cool day. For the girls, bloomer suits with short skirts, for the boys, khaki with corduroy knickerbockers, sweaters (not overcoats), and flannel or cotton shirts, with a bandana in lieu of a necktie, will prove an ample outfit. If you have simple, easily washed underwear, you can practically dispense with a laundress in the vicinity. In Maine one needs a heavy woolen skirt and sweater for sailing. My boys go hatless or wear a khaki hat turned down all around. As to shoes, the high, tan, waterproof outing shoe is the best. We are usually provided with rubber boots, a "slicker" and a tarpaulin hat apiece, and do without umbrellas.

A small medicine case, containing a strong antiseptic (preferably Dioxygen), a few bandages of different widths, some absorbent cotton, adhesive plaster, a little tube of "New Skin," will be found useful. I never took any medicine, but a flask of good whiskey and some rhubarb and soda tablets. In four summers of camping with children, I have never had to call in a doctor for any of them but once when a neglected stone bruise looked rather alarming.

We always made it a rule to read some delightful book aloud for half an hour each day, after the midday meal, the children meanwhile lying flat on their backs under the trees or on the rocks, with a newmown hay pillow under their heads. This enforced rest takes the place of the adult nap and gives a zest to the afternoon boating or walking adventures. The sea waters of Maine are so cold that it is always well to bathe at the falling tide. The lake waters are usually very mild. For children unaccustomed to the very cold water, I should not advocate bathing under six years of age. Never let children go in at first oftener than once or twice a week, and then every other day, and never for longer than ten or fifteen minutes at a time. Otherwise it is very depleting and exhausting to the system of the child. If the boys sail, get them a fisherman's dory with a leg-of-mutton sail, and a fisherman or old sea captain (and the latter are very plentiful on the coast), who will charge you from fifteen to twenty cents an hour to take them out. I should never allow any boys under fifteen to sail alone in those waters. Let the boys haul wood, build fires and do all the work they have strength for. It will develop their muscle and teach them the value of labor. The girls, too, can take their share of the "chores" and look upon

(Continued on page 576.)



ALL ABOARD FOR THE AFTERNOON PICNIC.
The local farmers are only too willing to rent their teams for a holiday.

prepare and cook a good breakfast, consisting of cereal, fried eggs and bacon, coffee, cocoa and toast, as well as any cook. Last summer we spent several weeks on a beautiful lake. The women of our party preferred sleeping at the farmhouse on top of the ridge overlooking the lake. The boys and their fathers preferred the tents. We decided on dining at the farmhouse, where they charged us fifty cents apiece and twenty-five cents for each child, and gave us a hearty meal. As we cut meat out of our bill-of-fare for breakfast and supper, it made the preparation of these meals very simple. In a small lean-to we stored our few supplies—cereals, cocoa, crackers, bacon and chipped beef in jars, ginger snaps and pilot bread, sugar, Peter's chocolate, evaporated cream, canned soups and baked beans, etc. The farmer's wife provided us with milk, eggs, butter, and fresh bread, doughnuts and pies, also green corn to boil. If you can get lobsters and boil them, or soft clams and steam them in a pail over a wood fire with just a little water (preferably sea water), then eat them as they open in the shell, with a little melted butter and lemon juice, you have, indeed, a princely repast. We took turns washing dishes. The white enameled plates, cups and mugs are so easy to clean and so light to carry. Nothing equals hot cocoa as a drink for children, and if they are going fishing early in the morning, you can give them a Thermos bottle full made the evening before. The cocoa kettle used to be a trial to clean until we discovered the beneficent qualities of the white sand on the shore of the lake. After that, the blackest kettle did not daunt us. We just carried everything to the lake, submerged and then covered with the white sand—a wonderful, magic cleanser.

The children can put on a dinner apron to cover them during this process, and here is a good plan any one can cut out and make in twenty minutes. Just sew up the shoulder seams, bind it around, roll



THE AUTHOR AT HER SUMMER CAMP IN MAINE.
Fresh air and sunshine, she is old-fashioned enough to believe, are the only recipes for red cheeks and laughing eyes.
Ellen King seated at left.



EVEN HOUSEKEEPING BECOMES A GAME OF RARE FUN.
The children are given practical lessons in taking care of their own tents.

Theatrical Folk at Play



LILLIPUTIANS' MAY PARTY IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.
Hippodrome midgets enjoying an afternoon's outing far away from the cares and tribulations of the stage.



JOHN DREW SPENDS HIS SUMMERS ON HORSEBACK.
The well-known actor and his daughter, Miss Drew, at their summer home at Easthampton, Long Island.—Copyrighted by Byron.



FRANCIS WILSON AT HIS FAVORITE GAME.
The popular comedian with his wife and daughter in his summer library.—Copyrighted by Byron.



MAY IRWIN WITH HER FAVORITE GUN AND DOG.
She is a splendid shot with both the rifle and shotgun and spends most of her vacation hunting on her estate on Merritt Island, Florida.



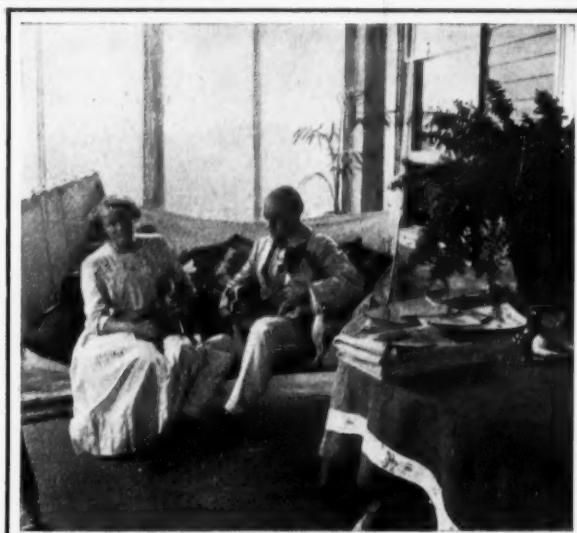
VIOLA ALLEN IS AN EXPERT HORSEWOMAN.
The noted American actress driving near her summer home at Bernardsville, N. J.



JUST PLAYERS.
Miss Mabel Barrison and Harry Connor on the beach at Atlantic City.



MISS HATTIE WILLIAMS IS A MOTOR TOURIST.
She spends her summers automobile through New England.



ROBERT EDESON MANY MILES FROM THE FOOTLIGHTS.
The popular actor and his wife on the veranda of their home, "Strong Heart House," at Sag Harbor, Long Island.



SUMMER STUDY.
Kyrie Bellew devotes his vacation hours to the reading of his books.



IN THE WILD WEST COUNTRY.
Georgia O'Ramey driving her coach and four through her ranch home in California.



MISS BESSIE ABBOTT IS LURED BY ITALY'S BLUE SKIES.
The well-known opera singer in her summer home at Florence.



MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE AS A COZY-CORNER GIRL.
Her library is one of the most complete collections possessed by New York theatrical folk.—Copyrighted, 1903, by Byron.

The Shard Romance

By IRVING BACHELLER



WAS a beautiful summer morning when I set out from Middlebury, Vt., on my way to the home of Columbus Smith. I was a boy of sixteen and hoped for something to do in connection with the large affairs of this man. I came by and by to the great stone mansion, with a panel in its front tower that bore the words, *Shard Villa*. A servant showed me to its library, and soon a stout, handsome gentleman entered and sat down beside me. He had white hair and a beard of the same hue, just above his high collar, under a bare chin; dark-brown eyes, a firm mouth, and a look of kindly curiosity. He drew a silver snuff-box from the pocket of his waistcoat of figured silk, tapped its side, and took slow draughts of the powder as he quizzed me. The man was Columbus Smith, solver of mysteries, bestower of new fortunes, witness of romantic, heart-stirring incidents beyond the imagination of the story-teller, and one of the most successful lawyers that ever won a verdict in the Court of Claims.

It happened that one of my kinsmen was a famous lawyer whom Mr. Smith knew, and that day I began my work as tutor of his children and my friendship for him and his gentle wife which has continued ever since.

This great lawyer and incomparable raconteur is now dead, and it is my privilege to set down some of the strange incidents which were a part of his career. I shall begin with the story of Frances Mary Shard, after whom his handsome villa is named. This romance was buried beneath the litter of a hundred years, and he uncovered it before the Queen's Bench and was rewarded with a verdict of some £80,000. Here it is about as he told it when we sat together before the fire in his library, about ten years ago.

Robert Rutherford was a man of the world. No doubt about that. To begin with, he was either a Scot or a north country Irishman, I don't know which, and it doesn't matter; both are apt to be canny enough. Next, having given his elder brother a drubbing, he had run away from home and joined Sir John Legouier's Black Horse Regiment, which was no nursery of innocents. Then he had come to America in 1750 and opened a public house—the Black Horse Tavern—at Trenton, N. J. Here for more than twenty years he had been pursuing a post-graduate course in worldliness; and the curriculum of a popular tavern in those days was comprehensive.

Yes, indeed; Robert Rutherford was a man of the world. For that reason you could not tell him that a gay young scion of nobility meant any good by flirting with the pretty, sixteen-year-old daughter of an innkeeper. So he wrote peremptorily for Frances Mary to come home at once—even by the first stage-wagon. She had been at the Philadelphia boarding school only a few months, and was just beginning to get the good of it. Stories had privily come to her father of how, in her morning walks, she had repeatedly encountered a certain Captain Fortescue, son of a wealthy Irish nobleman; how, after many such meetings, the handsome captain had made a plausible excuse for speaking to her, and she had guilelessly responded; how, from that on, he had intercepted her daily walks, until the chance or fateful acquaintance had ripened into mutual attachment. Robert Rutherford, I say, knew what young sprigs of nobility were; hence the instant summons. But he kept his own counsel. What could be the good of making talk about the matter?

Frances Mary, innocent of any wrongdoing, came home with her big blue eyes full of wonderment. When her father looked into them, he deemed it prudent not to tell her truly why he had sent for her. If she did not already know, so much the better. He, therefore, let on that she was needed at home;

and she, as gracefully as her disappointment would permit, resumed her old place in charge of the dining-room.

Then Mistress Fate—sly schemer!—played one of those little tricks of hers which look so inconsequential on their face. George Davis, the Trenton tailor, came over to the Black Horse Tavern next evening to smoke a pipe with his kinsman, the landlord. Thinking of nothing else to say, he stopped a gap in the conversation by casually remarking that bluefish were running in the bay. And this was how it came about that Robert Rutherford set out early next morning, leaving his four daughters in charge of the tavern.

Margaret, the eldest daughter, was tidying up the parlor, when great clattering of hoofs on the road attracted her to the side window.

"Nance!" she called. "Nance! Quick!"

Nancy came hurrying from the taproom. The hot iron loggerhead still sputtered in her hand.

"There's a grand coach coming," said Margaret, bustling. "Tell Sallie and Franc."

"A coach!" Nancy caught her breath and ran to the window.

"Your most obedient!" His extravagantly low bow, accompanied by a broad, sweeping motion of his white hands, was a stately ceremony. "Captain Fortescue, at your service!" And before Margaret could think of what to say or do, he added, "The fame of your Black Horse punch has traveled far, and I am athirst for it. Is Mr. Rutherford within?"

"No, sir; father is away. I will serve you."

As she moved toward the taproom door he leaped gallantly to her side, daintily raised her red hand with his finger-tips, and "assisted" her up the low step as if she were some lady of high degree.

While Margaret prepared the punch, Captain Fortescue studied two placards above the bar. One:

I've trusted many to my sorrow.
Pay to-day. I'll trust to-morrow.

The other:

My liquor's good, my measure just;
But, honest sirs, I will not trust.

"Yet," the captain shrewdly ventured, "he appears to trust the entire establishment to you."

"Oh, no, sir; not to me alone. My sisters share the responsibility."

Now that she had found her tongue, it ran on glibly enough. The young nobleman had only to drop in a guiding word, now and then, and she told him all he wished to know—that her father would not return before night, and that her youngest sister looked after the wants of guests in the dining-room. Then he requested dinner.

Frances Mary remained in her room a long time—so long that Sallie had to call her when the dinner was ready to be served; and when she did come down, arrayed in her prettiest of gowns and blushes, her sisters proudly declared she was fitter to dine with than to serve the distinguished guest.

The captain rightly suspected that keyholes and crevices would have eyes, so he greeted the charming waitress circumspectly when she came with the plates.

An hour later Captain Fortescue's footman went to her room and came down with her portmanteau, fastening it upon the boot of the coach at the door. Instantly the three sisters ran up the stairs, only to meet Frances Mary coming down. She was dressed for travel. "I am going with Captain Fortescue," was the only information she vouchsafed.

The distracted sisters stood in front of her and said she should not go, but she silently swept by them and descended the stairs. At the lower landing the young nobleman met her and took her by the hand, and, in spite of the pleading of her sisters, she suffered Fortescue to lead her to the coach and hand her in.

"Good-by! Tell father good-by!" This was all she could trust her voice to say.

The coach door slammed, the footman nimbly mounted to his place, the long whip snapped, and the four impatient bays shot forward.

The elopement was a nine days' topic in the lowly circles of Trenton society, and even in Philadelphia's exclusive set it was prudently discussed with winks and smiles behind dainty fans. But, whether expressed in the drawing-room or over the back fence, the opinion was everywhere the same—that the young nobleman had no intention of making the innkeeper's daughter his wife. Meantime, Fortescue treated the innkeeper's daughter with profound respect. He took her to France at once and placed her in a nunnery, giving instructions that she be educated in a manner befitting a nobleman's future wife. When the news of this indiscretion came back to Philadelphia, many who had tolerantly smiled at the mere destruction of the girl were scandalized at her prospective salvation.

Two years in the deft hands of those French nuns, and Frances Mary was fit to grace a throne. Then the young captain proudly bore her to his ancestral home in Ireland. He was sure her wondrous beauty and brightness and gentleness would reconcile his family to her plebeian birth. Poor boy! He was in love, else he might have known that not all the virtues enshrined in the calendar of saints could have offset her want of judgment in the selection of her ancestors. His parents sternly commanded him to

(Continued on page 572.)



"HE TURNED AT THE DOORWAY AND GAYLY BLEW A KISS AT HER."

Drawn by V. C. Forbythe.

When Nancy carried the news to the kitchen, Frances Mary whipped off her gingham apron and bounded up the back stairs to her room. Margaret, meantime, opened the parlor door and stepped out on the porch. But the driver looked neither to the right nor left, and the four spanking bays dashed on as if to go by without stopping. Suddenly, however, they swung sharply from the road, reared high, and settled back almost upon their haunches. The coach stood precisely in front of the taproom door, the horses dancing and tossing their heads. The liveried footman jumped down from his perch behind, but before he could reach the door of the coach it was opened from within, and a tall, handsome young Irishman, in the uniform of a British captain, sprang out.

What Notable People Are Talking About

Who Makes the High Price of Coffee?

Representative Longworth, of Ohio.



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.
His disclosures on the price of coffee here and abroad give a new aspect to the high price question.

marketable condition. He said, "At the outside, two cents, allowing for wasting and shrinkage." I said, "Is that the same coffee that the American people are to-day paying thirty-five cents a pound for?" He said, "That is the same coffee." I asked him what the average price had been for the past ten years, and he said that the average price to the consumer in this country on coffee was twenty-five cents. I then asked him if he was familiar with the price of coffee in Germany. He said he was very familiar with it, that it was a part of his business, that Germany paid the same to import the coffee that we do, that it cost the same amount to roast it, and therefore the value of the coffee laid down in a German port was the same as in an American port, but in Germany they have seven cents a pound duty. He said that the average price of coffee in Germany to the consumer for the past ten years had been one mark a pound, but he explained that the German pound is ten per cent. more than the American pound, and therefore, in our money and in our weight, the price of coffee in Germany to the consumer is 21.6 cents a pound, after having paid a duty of seven cents. Now, will any gentleman say that the Payne tariff law is

responsible for the increased price of coffee to the consumer, when this is the only country in the world that has free trade in coffee? The fact is that somebody or other is dividing up a profit of one hundred and fifty per cent. between what the coffee is worth and what the American housewife has to pay for it. And in Germany they only divide up a difference between the value of coffee plus the duty, seventeen cents and 21.6 cents—in other words, 4.6 cents. So the German grocer, or whoever he may be that handles coffee, has a margin of profit of 4.6, and in this country he has a margin of 15 cents.

The Real Tragedy of the Strike.

The Employers' Association, of Cleveland, O.

THE REAL tragedy of a strike centers not in the young and unmarried men, but in those who have grown old and gray-haired in the service. Ordinarily, a strike is brought about by the young men, who can hang up their hats anywhere and be at home. The demand for young men is larger than the supply, and they are sure of work. It is easy for the young man, with no responsibilities and no family, to shout for a strike. The young, active and energetic men will be taken back, but the old employé, too old to do the work he once did, will be set adrift upon a cold and heartless

Is There Patriotic Graft?

President Butler, of Columbia University.

MY IMPRESSION is that somebody makes something by reason of the huge expenditures in preparation for war. Have you ever noticed that about the time that the appropriations for military purposes are under consideration in the Congress, in the House of Commons, in the Chamber of Deputies, or in the Reichstag, or just before such a time, hostilities are always on the point of breaking out in two or three parts of the world at once? Just at these times war prophets begin to see visions and to dream dreams, and the poor, gullible people rush off to their cyclone cellars and shout timorously to their representatives to vote at once in order that great ships and forts may be built to protect them from their fears.

Muck-raking Our Patriots.

Major Hemphill, Editor Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch*.



MAJOR J. C. HEMPHILL.
Who tells how George Washington was abused by the muck-raking newspapers of his day.

I AM NOT quite prepared to admit that "the press rarely does injustice to a thoroughly honest man or cause." That may have been the case forty years ago, although I do not believe it has ever been the case in this country. It was not so in the time of Washington, the cleanest man we have ever had in American politics, and who was made the object of the vilest abuse by the partisan newspapers of his day. During his presidency, Washington subscribed to at least eight of the newspapers of the day, though he "lamented that the editors of the different gazettes in the Union do not more generally and more correctly (instead of stuffing their papers with scurrilous and nonsensical declamation, which few would read if they were apprised of the contents) publish the debates in Congress on all great national questions." Washington did not escape the partisan press of his day. In one of his letters to Madison, Jefferson wrote that the President was "extremely affected by the attacks made and kept up on him in the public papers."

What Bryan Thinks of Temperance.

Statement by Former Democratic Presidential Candidate.

I WOULD not favor legislation forbidding use of liquor. I would consider this an unnecessary limitation upon the liberty of the individual. There ought, however, to be no objection to the exercise of authority by any unit. The liquor dealer ought to be content to sell where his services are desired, and the manufacturer of liquor ought to be content to dispose of his products among those who desire them. He is entirely outside of his sphere when he attempts to force his business on a community.

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

FLORIDA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, CANADA THE SECOND, AND SOUTH DAKOTA THE THIRD



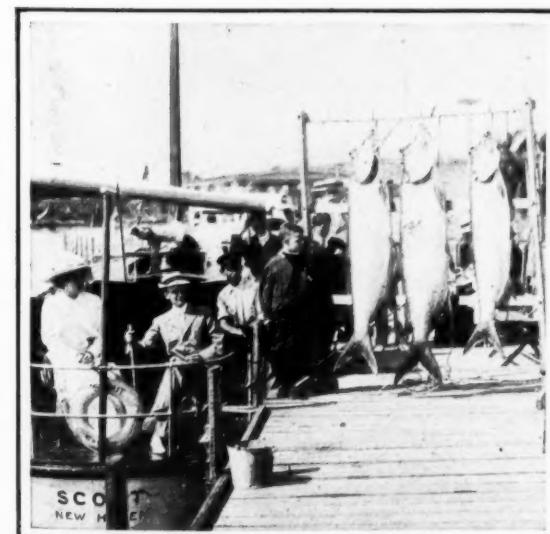
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) AN ENCHANTING VIEW OF LAKE HOPATCONG.
It is here in the heart of the Jersey hills that the essence of cool summer comfort is found.—Emily M. Hendricks,
South Dakota.



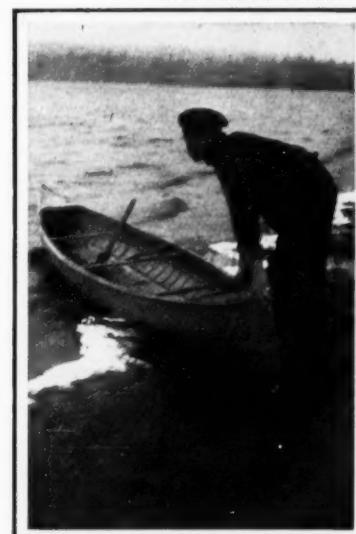
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) IN THE HEART OF A FOREST.
The pescator from the city thinks he has found the fountain of youth.
R. R. Sallows, Canada.



SHELTERED IN THE VERNAL HILLS.
A view of Stroudsburg, Pa., in the distance, from an automobile road on the mountain side.—Arthur R. Post,
Mississippi.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) THE BIGGEST CATCH OF THE SEASON.
Three of the largest tarpon ever caught in Biscayne Bay, near Miami, Fla. The largest weighs 127 pounds.
L. P. Schutte, Florida.



INTO THE SILENCE OF AN INLAND SEA.
A Canadian fisherman off to seek his daily provender in the waters of Lake Superior.
Gwendolyn McCheesey, Pennsylvania.



IN RIP VAN WINKLE LAND.
A shaded street of Stamford, N.Y., with Utsayantha Mountain in the distance.—Harold Brooke,
New York.

Little Trips for Little Purses



JUST A FOOT LONG.
After trout in northern Michigan. In this region the fisherman never comes home with an empty creel.

Manhattan Beach, where it is so quiet that I get sleepy all over. Whenever it is warm in New York we go over to the Oriental, get our dinner in the Casino, right by the sea, and then enjoy the cool ocean breeze in our room all night. I asked mamma how much it costs to make the trip from New York to the Oriental, and she says you can go by trolley for ten cents, and by steam car it costs more. We used to walk from the Oriental in the evening, a little way over, to the Manhattan Beach, and hear the music of the band, and then walk a little farther to Brighton Beach and see the big crowds, the moving pictures and the merry-go-rounds. Then, if we were not too tired, we would go over to Coney Island and see Dreamland and Luna Park, and take the trolley back in ten minutes to the Oriental, and feeling so sleepy that we were all soon in slumberland."

VACATION SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Starting from the Hub, take the Central Vermont train, and ride to Milton, Vt. You will meet there a carriage to drive you over the Green Mountains, a distance of seven miles, to Camp Watson, situated on Lake Champlain. There you will find a camp that offers all the advantages of both mountain and lake resort. The scenery is the best anywhere in New England; the view of the Adirondack Mountains across the lake in New York State is grand; the waters afford excellent fishing, bathing and boating. There is no better bass fishing in the country. You will find spacious lawns, tennis, croquet and quoits. Mountain climbing is only within a mile distance

from the camp. You have your choice of sleeping in good tents (twenty-one in number) or in the hotel. I spent three weeks there in a tent, gained fourteen pounds, for the table was excellent—the best and plenty of everything. The rates, \$9 and \$10 a week; fare, \$11.50 (round trip). The total for vacation, \$45 for three weeks. With the camp there is also included a power boat and guides to take you to and from the fishing grounds.

FREDERICK E. SIMMONS, Ashmont, Mass.

INEXPENSIVE CAMP LIFE IN COLORADO.

One of the most pleasant, beneficial and economical vacations which I ever spent was at Green Mountain Falls, Col., a hamlet situated in the heart of the Rockies, twelve miles from Colorado Springs. The village is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. Furnished cottages and tents can be rented by tourists. The railroad fare from Memphis, Tenn., to Green Mountain Falls and return, in August, is \$20. Two boys and I occupied a furnished tent, the furnishings consisting of two beds, a stove, washstand, table, three chairs, etc. We did our cooking, and purchased fresh meats, vegetables and fruits each day. The total outlay for the two weeks, including the cost of the furnished tent, was \$30, or \$10 each.

The place is one of the most beautiful retreats in Colorado, and a two weeks' sojourn at an outlay of \$30 or \$40 proved an excellent investment, the benefits of



BRIDES' FOREST.
The Adirondack region is noted for its beautiful white birch trees.

A LITTLE GIRL'S LETTER.

A LETTER signed by a little girl, ten years old, comes to us from Dallas, Tex. She says, "I am a little Southern girl, and I love the sea and never get enough of it. You will think it funny when I tell you that my papa takes us all for our summer vacation to New York City, for that is the time when New York people always go away on vacations. We go to a hotel in New York and make little trips to the seashore. I like Coney Island best of all, but in the evening papa takes us to the Oriental Hotel at

which were appreciated during the ensuing year. Try Green Mountain Falls this season.

C. W. LOEB, Memphis, Tenn.

THROUGH KENTUCKY ON HORSEBACK.

One of the most interesting trips that may be taken by the traveler who is accustomed to modern things is to go out among the mountains of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is not altogether an easy journey, nor one that every woman would care to take, but it possesses an interest to be found nowhere else in this country. The best point of starting is Catlettsburg, Ky., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Big Sandy, the dividing line be-



PREPARING FOR AN AFTERNOON'S SPORT.
Summer fun at Cupola Lake in northern New York.

tween Kentucky and West Virginia. This point may be reached by persons in the East, over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from Washington, in fourteen hours; or they may come to Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania Railroad or Baltimore and Ohio, and down the Ohio by boat, a delightful voyage of three hundred miles. Persons from the West may come up the Ohio from Cincinnati, either by rail or river, one hundred and fifty miles. At Catlettsburg one of the small steamers navigating the Big Sandy may be taken for Pikeville, one hundred and twenty miles up the river, and the traveler will have a very interesting ride, and a novel one, for Sandy navigation is peculiar to itself. At Pikeville the traveler takes to horseback or buckboard, and goes through the mountains for one hundred and fifty miles, to Cumberland Gap, one of the most picturesque spots to be found anywhere. In this vicinity over ten millions of dollars were spent in "booming" Middlesboro, now a town of forty-five hundred people, with metropolitan conveniences for half a million. On the Tennessee side of the Gap is Lincoln University, a practical school for the mountaineers, the pride and hope of

burg, and will cost two people about \$3.50 a day each through the mountains. Sandy is not navigable at all times, and inquiry should be made before starting. One person should not undertake the trip alone. Travelers may be sure of hospitable treatment everywhere in the mountains, and the feudists, if they happen to be active at the time, will never interfere with "outsiders." The total cost of the trip, lasting in all, say, three weeks, should come well within \$100, and it will be more for the money than any outing you know of.

W. J. LAMPTON,
New York City.

RESTFUL PLACE FOR TIRED PEOPLE.

Last summer I decided to take my vacation with three friends who were, like myself, busy women of limited means and much in need of rest and recreation. We heard of a little cottage at the mouth of the Kennebec River, which we could have in June for \$10 a week, and which rents for \$100 a season. From Boston a steamer runs daily to Popham Beach and the fare for the round trip is only \$2.50. Five dollars apiece amply paid all expenses of transportation. A ten minutes' walk from the pier brought us to a neat little cottage with generous veranda and every convenience for housekeeping, including comfortable beds and excellent water. Two stores nearby supplied us with provisions, and ice, milk, fish and vegetables were daily brought to our door. In front of our cottage was a magnificent stretch of beach and the open sea. The bathing was fine. There are beautiful woods and hills near by, with delightful country roads and paths. If you have energetic people in your party, the cost of living may be much reduced by fishing and picking berries. A steamboat leaves twice a day for Bath, twelve miles up the river, connecting with the railroad, and the sail up and back is most beautiful. There are unlimited trips for the man who owns a boat of any kind, and through the kindness of neighbors we visited the lighthouses on Seguin and Pond Island. I cannot imagine a more restful place for tired people.

MARY B. PAGE,
Bath, Me.

HOW A MOTOR CAR HELPED
OUT.

We spent a most enjoyable two weeks last summer in a cottage on the Au Sable River, in northern Michigan. The ladies journeyed by rail and the men folk by auto. The day we started, the busy click of the mower was music to our ears, and the odor of newmown hay filled the air. As we approached the northern wilderness, our course ran over abandoned, lumbering roads, winding and twisting around through the brush, then over corduroy roads, past streams and inland lakes, until at length we emerged upon a broad, level plateau, comprising all of Crawford and parts of adjacent counties. Our cottage was located on a broad, swiftly flowing river, abounding in brook and rainbow trout. The stream was ideal for wading and fishing. The motor car came in handy when it was necessary to go to town for groceries and mail. Wild strawberries grew in profusion near our summer home, and we had many a shortcake and huckleberry and gooseberry pie. We visited many inland lakes and adjacent streams, and had fine times fishing, boating and bathing. A trip down the river by boat will never be forgotten. I think that our greatest pleasure, however, came when we sat on our front porch in the evening, listening to the noisy murmuring of the swiftly flowing river. The expense summed up as follows: Gasoline, \$4.80; railroad fares, three people, \$20.55; groceries, \$12.23; cottage rent, \$5 (furnished). Total, \$42.58.

W. L. IRELAND,
Grand Lodge, Mich.

(Continued on page 576.)



A SILVER RIBBON.
A bit of beautiful Saco River showing Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, in the distance.



IN THE LAND OF FLOWERS.
Reveling in the carnation field at Redondo Beach, California.



DOWN THE HORIZON.
Striking view of Roger's Rock, on Lake George, New York.

What + I + Know + About + Custom-House + Officials

PRACTICAL HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR GLOBE TROTTERS

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

THE CUSTOMS inspector is the bugbear of the traveler, especially the woman traveler; not only the customs inspector of the United States, but the customs inspector of every nation in the world. While England, Germany, France, Italy, Japan and China are lenient and courteous to the globe-trotter and rarely give the visitor to their shores any annoyance in reference to ordinary wearing apparel, yet even in these countries occasion sometimes arises where the tourist who cannot speak the language comes out second best. It is an established fact that customs duties are formulated to protect the industries of the different countries and to bring revenue into the land, so patience, politeness and cheerfulness under all circumstances are the greatest stock in trade of the woman traveler when she reaches a foreign port or even when she returns to the United States.

New gowns are her nightmare everywhere, and as the American woman has come to be regarded as the best-dressed woman in the world, she is sure to have fresh, new gowns stowed away in her trunks. These things are likely to pass the inspector in the countries above mentioned, but there are lands perhaps less visited by Americans, but none the less interesting, where, unless one speaks the language and can explain to the satisfaction of the inspector that the gowns are not for sale, new clothes will cause no end of annoyance. The Spanish customs officer may pass new wearing apparel without hesitation, but he is just as likely to raise a question, and if the fair owner becomes excited and makes curt remarks, as many of our women do when they cannot have their own sweet way in foreign lands, she will surely have to pay duty and perhaps be made to wait until all the other baggage has been inspected. The Latin races will not tolerate bossing or impoliteness, even from a pretty woman, and the sooner the American learns this, the easier travel will be for her in these most delightful countries. Portugal, too, has peculiar customs laws, but the inspectors there are exceedingly polite and usually pass a non-resident's baggage with a trivial examination. This country is the only one in the world, perhaps, where the officers put on white gloves before they go through the baggage and where they are continually begging your pardon for having to disturb you. Russia gives the traveler genuine thrills, for the customs inspection there is a nightmare, as even the small hand pocketbook must be opened for the inspector's gaze.

I recall an exciting experience I had one morning, about two a.m., when I crossed into Russia from Germany. Just before we reached the border, a Russian officer came to my compartment and demanded my passport, which had been properly viséed by the Russian consul-general before I left New York. Right here let me say that the passport rule is iron-clad in the Land of the Bear, and while, of course, there are many fraudulent documents in circulation, the traveler will not be allowed to enter the land without a passport of some kind. When we reached Alexandrov I stepped out of the train and found about twenty bearded Russians ruthlessly going through trunks—piece by piece was being examined, and lingerie lay all about. Finally my time came.

A silk shawl which I had brought from Costa Rica some years ago attracted his attention and was laid aside; then a silk kimono went in the same direc-

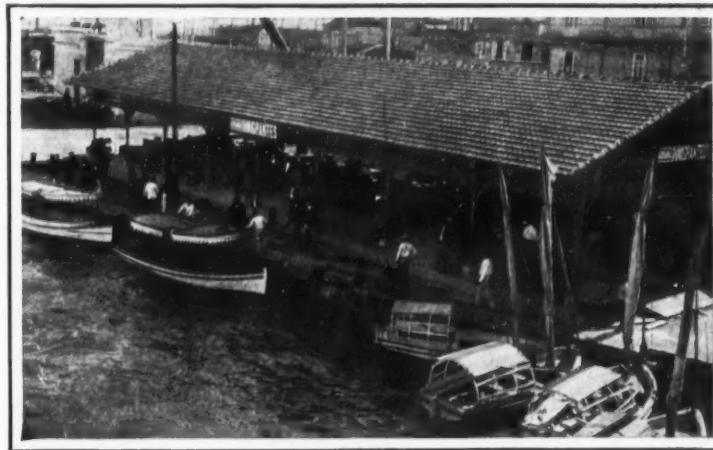
tion, only to be followed by about twenty dozen films, and finally one of my cameras was taken. Near the bottom of the trunk the men discovered a large photograph of former President Roosevelt. Now, the Russians have a wholesome admiration for our strenuous ex-President, and the examination of my trunk stopped at once. Two of the inspectors examined the photograph carefully, and then replaced it and assisted me to repack. In the meantime the articles they had picked out had been sent to the duty desk, and I followed the inspector there. A few minutes later my name was called and my passport returned, and I was given my belongings, on which no duty was levied. I am still wondering whether it was Colonel Roosevelt's picture or my American passport which saved me money, for under the Russian law the officer had a perfect right to charge me duty on photographic supplies. However, the fewer questions one asks in Russia the better one gets along. In Oriental countries a few francs mixed up with the trunk keys have a salutary effect on the officers, for money makes them deaf, dumb and blind to your trunks. All English colonies have easy in-

are the most Americanized people on the island. In reality, Cuba is one of the easiest ports to enter, for it is one of the few places where the traveler need not be present at the examination. One's keys can be given to the hotel runner or express company with perfect safety, and they will attend to the examination. This giving up of keys is one of the surest indications to the Cuban inspector that there is nothing dutiable in the trunk. Japan welcomes the tourist as an advertisement for the country, and accordingly makes things as pleasant as possible, and little difficulty will be encountered in China. Going into Hawaii from the United States there is no examination, but if the traveler returns home on one of the boats which ply between Japan and this country, she must undergo the same examination as the passengers from the Orient. This can be avoided, however, by having one's trunk put in bond by the United States customs officer before leaving Honolulu.

Traveling in Alaska is another customs proposition—in fact, it seems to be a continuous performance there. Going from Seattle by the inside route, the steamer touches at Vancouver, British Columbia, which necessitates an examination at Skagway; and crossing the White Pass into the Yukon territory there is another examination, and still another when the traveler leaves the Yukon. This is for the purpose of finding out whether you have any gold, for the Yukon government charges an export duty on this, and uses the revenue for the purpose of road building to facilitate mine work. Crossing the line into the part of Alaska belonging to Uncle Sam, the traveler meets the United States inspector once more. In Europe, in almost every instance, the traveler must be present at the examination, and in crossing the boundaries into different countries the passenger had best alight from the train and see that the examination takes place; otherwise the trunk may be held at the frontier, which necessitates the keys being sent back and no end of delay in obtaining the baggage.

As to our own custom house, the most dreaded in all the world—made so by exaggerated stories given to our yellow journals by hysterical women, whose ill-treatment is more a matter of their own imagination than it is in reality—I can only say that I usually come in several times a year. I never bring over one hundred dollars' worth of foreign goods, for I positively refuse to shop abroad for friends. I make my declaration, and whenever possible show the bills of foreign purchases. The articles obtained abroad I put in one section of the trunk, and when an inspector is detailed for the examination I open up the baggage and give him free access. Returning from the West Indies a few weeks ago, the inspector found the item, "Fifty cigars," on my declaration. He at once insisted that if I wanted to save duty I must say they were for personal use. I held out for the strict letter of the law, a copy of which I had in my possession, and which reads that "each passenger may bring in free of duty fifty cigars or three hundred cigarettes." We had a good-natured discussion, during which the inspector declared that he might ask me to smoke one of the cigars, to which I answered most politely that "smoking was not allowed on the pier." There was considerable going from desk to desk, which amused much more than irritated me, and finally in the end I was allowed to keep the cigars

(Continued on page 576.)



CUBANS COPY THE METHODS OF UNCLE SAM.
The open custom house at Havana, where baggage is examined in regular United States fashion.

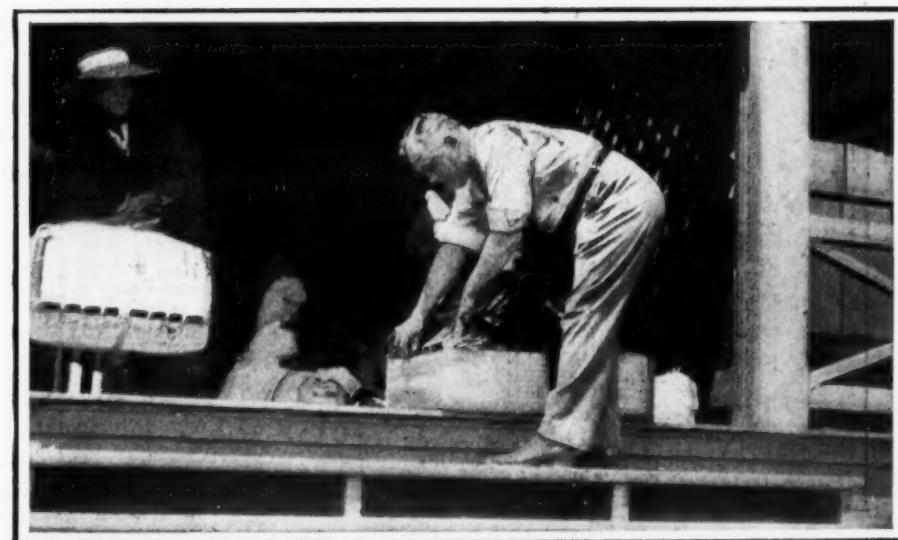
spection for tourists, for wherever the English flag flies there is civilization, protection to the rights of people, and common sense is displayed in handling baggage.

South America welcomes the traveler with open arms, and while the man globe-trotter may experience some little difficulty in crossing frontier lines, courtesy is always shown to a woman. Central America has some queer entrance laws, but none is very troublesome. For instance, in Costa Rica there is only a superficial examination of baggage, but a tax is levied according to the weight of the luggage brought in. This tax is small, as I paid only forty cents on my trunk. Of the West Indies, Haiti has the most arbitrary laws, for, indeed, no one is quite sure as to just what they are, and the inspector seems to use his own judgment in the matter. Even there I had little difficulty, for I managed to travel all over the country and to escape paying duty. Coming into Porto Rico from the United States there is no examination, but on arriving from another land the inspection is very like that of New York.

Cuba, too, under the present administration, has customs laws similar to our own, and the inspectors



THE MOUNTED POLICE OVERHAUL YOUR FINERY IN THE YUKON.
In the Northwest territory, the constabulary among their many other duties perform the work of custom-house officers.

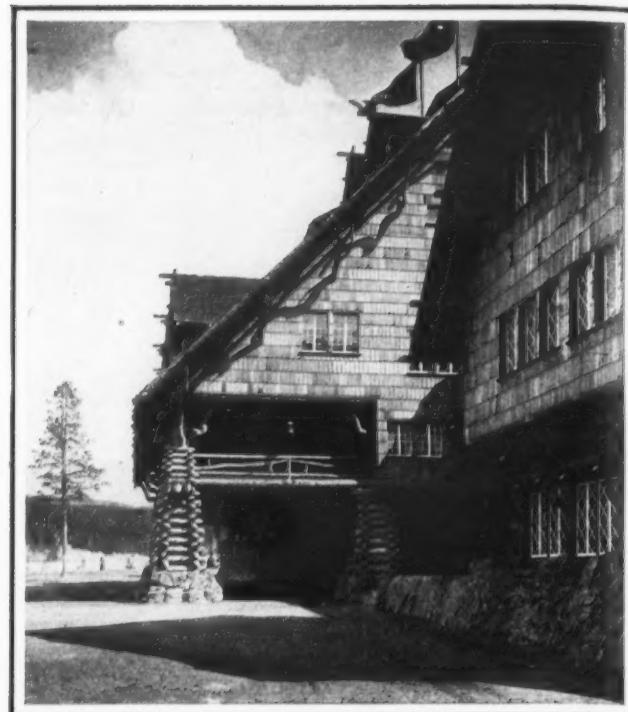


THE CUSTOM-HOUSE MAN IN HAWAII.
All steamers which come from Japan are required to have their baggage examined by the regular United States custom house.



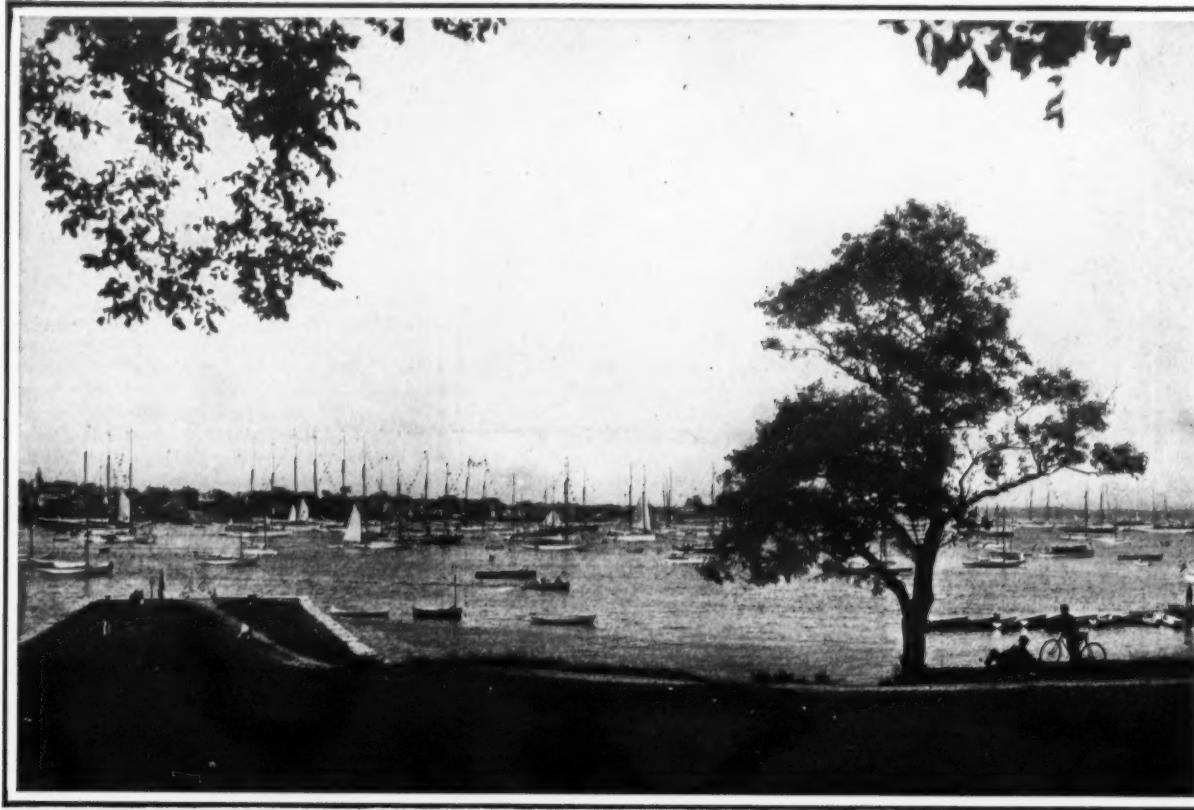
UTAH'S UNIQUE SEASHORE RESORT.

Bathing at Salt Lake Beach. This inland lake affords Westerners all the opportunity of salt-water sport. One of the features of bathing in Salt Lake is the buoyancy of the water, the large percentage of salt making the sport particularly invigorating.



IN THE HEART OF THE YOSEMITE.

Charming view of Old Faithful Inn, one of the noted hosteries in the national park. Much of the touring through the national preserve is done by stage coach.



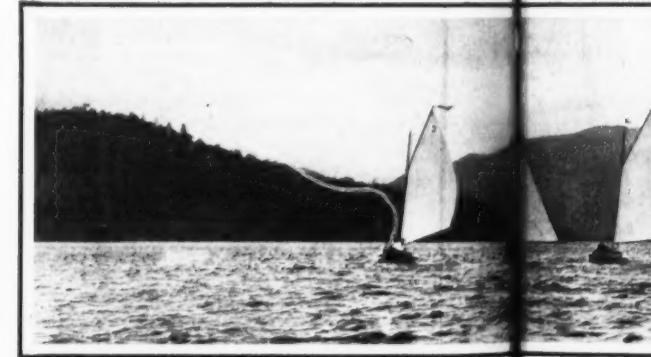
MARBLEHEAD, THE QUAINTEST HARBOR IN NEW ENGLAND.

This old colonial village, with its attractive summer colony, proves an alluring summer place to many vacationists. It is about eighteen miles northeast of Boston and a popular resort for New Englanders.



THE JOY OF LIFE AT NEW ENGLAND, RHODE ISLAND.

New England is a fascinating playground. The beach seeker has a wide choice.



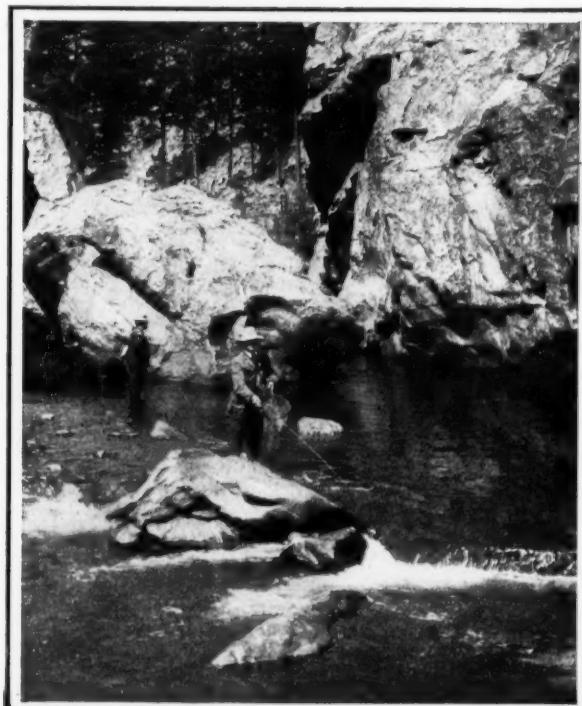
WATER SPORTS.

One of the annual sailing races on Lake Placid. This beautiful mountain lake is one of the most popular summer resort spots in the Adirondacks.



STRIKING VIEW OF RAINBOW LAKE.

The Adirondacks still offer the advantages of the wilderness. Tired city goers will find here the balm of quiet and rest.



THE BIG ONES LIKE THE SHADY SPOTS.

Along the trout streams in Colorado. The brooks and little rivers of this famous Western State prove a veritable fisherman's paradise.



A POCKETFUL OF WINDMILLS.

Old windmills at the peaceful village of Catamet. Travelers to Cape Cod country find an indefinable charm in the region which is peculiar to it.

ON CAPE COD.
Cape Cod country.

The Charms and Attractions of America
A PICTORIAL ANSWER TO THE PERPLEXING QUESTION, "WHERE SHOULD I GO?"



A WORLD-FAMOUS LAKE.

in the national
serve

at Day Point on Lake George, New York. This beautiful body of water has played a distinctive part in the history of the country. During the French and Indian wars it was one of the fiercest battle grounds.



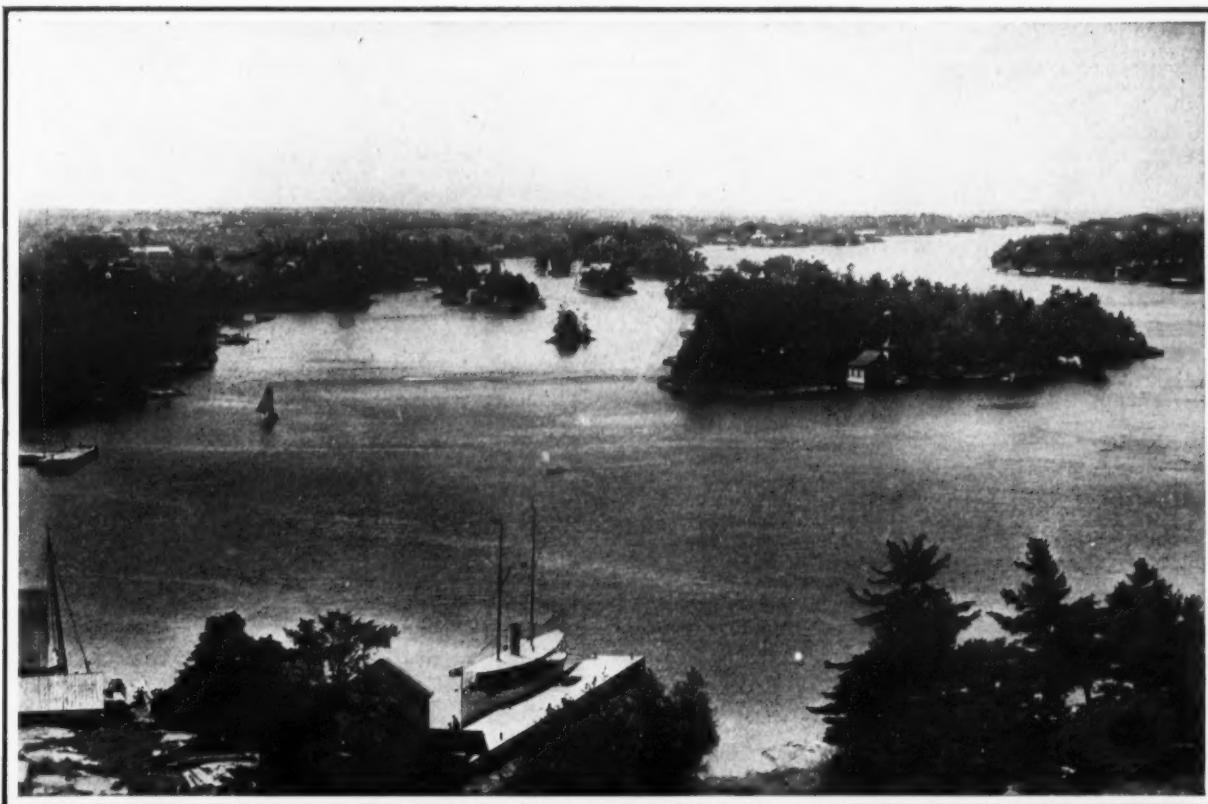
OCEAN LOVERS.

The animated midsummer seaside crowd enjoying the surf at Atlantic City, N. J. This well-known resort grows in favor from year to year and each season finds travelers from all over the globe flocking to enjoy its charming summer life.



THE JOY OF LIFE AT ISLAND, RHODE ISLAND.

ing playground. The seeker has a wide choice of hill lands or seashore.



MAGNIFICENT BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

This is one of the most beautiful summering places in the Northland. It is well known for its many beautiful islands and for its yachting, camping and motor-boat life. It is also a favorite rendezvous for canoeists, the American Association holding its annual regatta there each season.

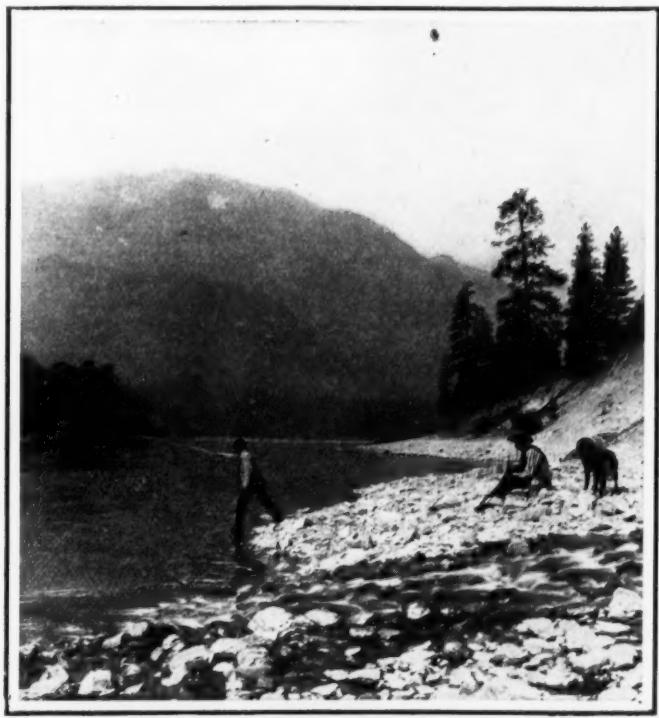


ON CAPE COD.

Catamet. Travelers find

indefinable charm

at region.



FISHERMAN'S LUCK ALONG THE COLUMBIA.

Izaak Walton's disciples in British Columbia. The piscatory trail in the Rocky Mountains forms a rugged contrast to the pastoral brooksides known to the author of "The Complete Angler."



ON THE GOLF COURSE IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Guests at the Mount Washington Hotel playing in one of the summer tournaments. The New Hampshire hills offer many opportunities for mountain climbing, riding, tennis and golfing.

Actions of America's Famous Playgrounds

PLEXING QUESTION, "WHERE SHALL I SPEND MY VACATION DAYS?"

How the Automobile Saves Vacation Money

By Harriet Quimby



ARRIVING AT THE PICNIC GROUND.
The motor car proves an inexpensive means to many enjoyable half holidays to the business man and his family.

NOTHING causes a smile to flash in the eyes of your friends more readily than to speak of your automobile as a money saver. I was laughed at one entire summer because of such a remark. It was at one of the large shore resorts one hour from New York. As I made the trip twice a day, the fare at the end of the month amounted to quite a sum. "I shall save ticket money, anyway, now that I have my car," I asserted one evening, after racing proudly up to the hotel with my newly acquired possession. Although this was greeted with a shout of laughter, it was quite true—I could save money on the fare. The distance being twenty miles, I could make it with my little, four-cylinder car, running more than half the way on high gear, on one gallon of gasoline, which cost twenty cents a gallon. The fare by rail cost twenty

three cents, and a quarter of a dollar extra if one felt inclined to the luxury of a parlor-car chair. But I was never permitted to thoroughly enjoy my six cents per day saving. Every time I pulled up with a flat shoe or with a cylinder missing fire, somebody was sure to hear about it and to ask me later about my famous rival to the railroad. Nevertheless, regardless of the occasional inner tubes and shoes and spark plugs and rivers of gasoline and oil which even the mildest-mannered motor car demands, I still maintain that an automobile does save money for its owner, and it is an especial aid to economy when it comes to summer outings.

There is little need for the city man who owns a car to worry about where he will spend his vacation. If he can get away from his office at three o'clock or thereabout during the week, and have an occasional day or two away altogether, he should be the envy of his less fortunate brothers who are booked to spend an entire summer at one resort. A delightful sense of freedom comes with gypsying through unexplored tracts of wooded country, and there is something peculiarly bracing in heading straight against the wind, opening the throttle, and forgetting that there is such a thing as a constable. If one's soul craves the excitement of resort life, there is nothing more simple than to take a run to any one of the large summer playgrounds within a fifty-mile radius, spend the afternoon, have dinner, listen to the music, then speed home again in the faithful machine, which never tires as long as it is well fed and cared for.

The wise vacationer purchases one of the commodious tea baskets of the sort which our English cousins have taught us to appreciate, fills it at the delicatessen's with roast chicken, cold boiled lobster, mayonnaise, bread and butter, cheese and fruit, and packs it snugly away under the tonneau seat. He then gathers together his little family and drives far from the dust and bustle of the city, pulling up near a lake, perhaps, or finding a shady place on the cool banks of a river. He might stop at a farmhouse on the way and fill the Thermos bottles with rich, fresh milk. It may not be a whit better than he can get in the city, but the purchasing of it will lend a novelty to the outing and add to the country atmosphere. When the little alcohol stove is flaming up under the coffee pot, and his pretty wife is unpacking the basket and laying the spread, the man is very apt to think regretfully of the years which he had allowed to pass before realizing the pleasures to be derived from an automobile and a home vacation. Children enjoy picnics, and that a summer spent in such a way is more wholesome for them than the artificial life of even the most select of resorts is too obvious to be pointed out.

With excursions to mountain and shore and visits to the various summer attractions which all large cities afford, the stay-at-home family finds itself enjoying life very much indeed, and at less than half the expense incurred in spending a month in a resort. But the greatest saving where an automobile in summer is concerned is not so much in hotel bills and



PREPARING FOR THE RETURN JOURNEY.
A few hours in the wildwood brings exhilaration and new life to tired nerves.

railroad fare as it is in clothes. Small wonder is it that tailors and milliners and all shops where clothing is sold are loudly lamenting the unprofitable seasons which have come with the popularity of motorizing. The man who motors is dressed for any occasion when he wears a tweed suit, a linen duster and a cap. If he arrives in a car he will be forgiven for ignoring the conventionalities. The woman who spends her summer in a car requires only one of the fascinating new bonnets, a long silk coat and plenty of tub dresses. Formerly this same woman required for her summer wardrobe at least four dress hats, a half dozen day and evening gowns, to say nothing of slippers, gloves, fans and parasols. The item saved in dress alone is worth considering by the man who desires to spend a pleasant and economical summer.



MODERN DESCENDANT OF THE FARMER'S PICNIC WAGON.
In the old days it took hours to go a few miles to a local picnic ground. To-day the city dweller may take his motor, and in an hour's ride be in the open country.



A DELICIOUS LUNCH IN THE COUNTRY.
With the up-to-date motor-car equipment, a toothsome repast may be carried with you. The local delicatessen store will furnish most of the necessities and delicacies for the picnic.



The Shard Romance.

(Continued from page 566.)

discard the innkeeper's daughter and cast about for a bride with a registered pedigree. He, however, declared that he could not live without Frances Mary, so they met him half way. If he must have the girl, why not bestow upon her the inestimable boon of aristocratic ruin? That was the gist of their proposition. And she, because she loved him with every fiber of her being, accepted the humiliating compromise as less unbearable than utter loss of him would be. But his parents reminded him it would never do to let it be known that he had actually fallen in love. So they sent him abroad with his silly fascination. For three delicious years the young lovers traveled together over the continent of Europe. Then the awakening! In Paris the young man received a letter from his father, which he had not the heart to show to Frances Mary. It informed him that it was high time his absurd infatuation were at an end; but, whether it were or not, he must forthwith throw away his companion and come home. Young Fortescue, more deeply in love than ever, felt that life without the woman he loved would not be worth living, yet he knew that if he chose to remain with her his inexorable parent would cut him off. He had £10,000 at his command; but what was that to such as he? Reared to luxurious extravagance, he regarded this sum as sufficient for only the bare necessities of a few months, at best. His noble birth precluded the possibility of his doing any work for a living, even if his education had permitted it. In his efforts to maintain a cheerful air he so far overdid it as to excite Frances Mary's suspicions, and to allay these for the moment he informed her that his family had relented and would sanction their mar-

riage. "We start for Ireland next Monday morning," said he.

Early Monday morning everything was in readiness. For nearly an hour he sat and poured out fervid protestations of love, then, stepping briskly into an adjoining room, as if to get the hand luggage, he turned at the doorway and gayly blew a kiss at her.

"I love you!"

These were his last words. He had been playing with a power greater than he. For months it had robbed him of his peace; now in a moment it was to cut him down. A pistol shot broke the silence, and presently the hotel servants found Frances Mary lying insensible upon his body.

Lord Dudley, who happened to be at the same hotel, took pity on her, and, although consolation was beyond his power, he gave her wise counsel. Fortescue had left his £10,000 to her, but she knew nothing of the management of funds and had no heart to learn. Dudley, after the funeral, prevailed upon her to go to London, and kindly escorted her thither. She took modest quarters in Charlotte Street and placed her affairs in the hands of a solicitor named Chrisholm. For five years she lived quietly with her books and memories; then, having formed a close friendship with the Chrisholm family, she yielded to their solicitations and went to live with them in Exeter.

She was now in her twenty-seventh year and at the zenith of her beauty. In Exeter she soon became affectionately known as "the American lady," the handsomest woman in Devonshire. She was at her best when, on one of her morning rides with members of the Chrisholm family, she first met William Shard. One glance into her tender eyes, and his enslavement was complete. He made no effort to conceal it.

Shard was a man of consequence in England—a handsome bachelor of thirty-two, who had recently returned from the East Indies, where he had accumulated a fortune of several millions. The Chrisholms were delighted with the prospect of so advantageous an alliance for their beloved friend, and it was not long before Frances Mary yielded to the pressure of their arguments and Shard's pleadings. Before the marriage, however, the solicitor suggested that a settlement be made upon her, and Shard gladly gave her £11,852 and a splendidly furnished London house in Upper Harley Street. After the wedding the couple went to Torbay for their honeymoon. Mrs. Shard was so much pleased with the place that her husband bought an extensive tract of land on the bay, about a mile from the village of Paignton, and built a magnificent mansion upon it.

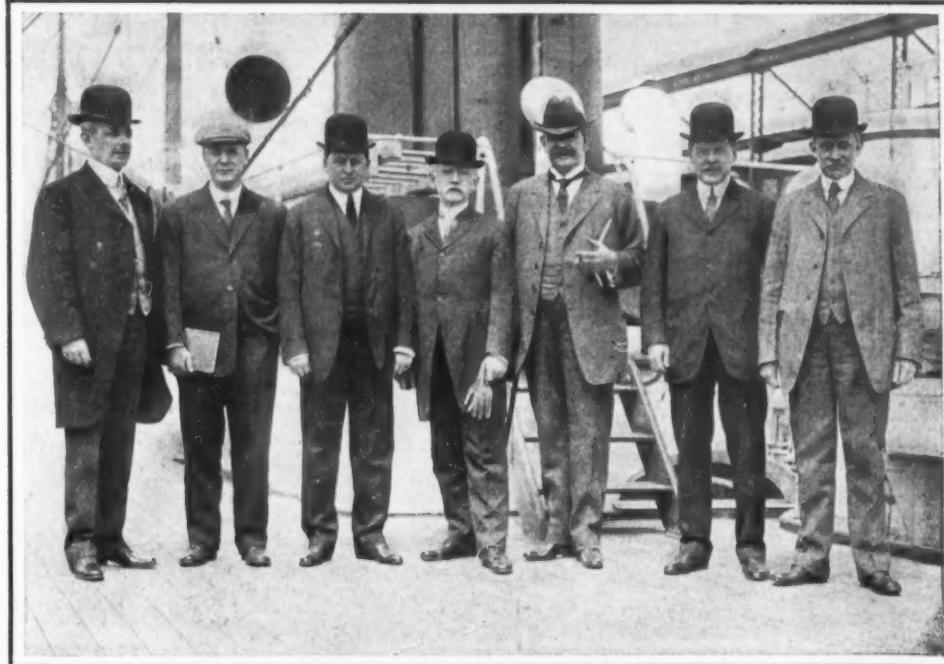
Here, surrounded by every luxury that desire could suggest and wealth command, they passed nearly all their wedded life, seldom opening the London house. Mr. Shard amused and busied himself with devising improvements about the Torbay place, while his wife, encouraged by him, indulged in charity. Their thirty servants were none too many for carrying out the various benefactions she planned. There were numerous poor people in Torbay, but her means and generosity were ample to meet the daily needs of all. As a consequence, these people well-nigh worshiped her; and since her dislike of ostentation kept her from their sight through the week, they seized upon Sunday for paying their devotions to her. When she attended services at the ancient church in Paignton, her carriage was surrounded and her pathway from it thronged with those who came to express their gratitude. This conspicuity was so offensive to her modest nature that, since the poor

(Continued on page 578.)

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



WHEN COLONEL ROOSEVELT KEPT THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY WAITING 20 MINUTES. The former President leaving the University of Berlin with the American Ambassador, Dr. Hill. This ancient institution gave Mr. Roosevelt the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The Colonel was twenty minutes late in arriving at the University's foyer. Emperor William, Empress Auguste Victoria and five of their family stood patiently waiting for the delinquent American.



AN IMPORTANT UNITED STATES COMMISSION SETS SAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The National Boundaries Commission leaving on May 21st to adjust the Canadian boundary dispute with Great Britain. From right to left: Senator Elihu Root, Chandler B. Anderson, New York; Geo. Kerner, Washington; Samuel J. Eller, Boston; Charles B. Warren, Detroit; James B. Scott, Solicitor of the Department of State; Robert Lansing, New York.



TWO OF THE PROMINENT SPEAKERS ARRIVING AT THE MASS MEETING. Dr. Julia Sears, of Colorado, and Dr. Anna Shaw at Union Square after the conclusion of the automobile parade.



SOUNDING THE BATTLE CRY. On May 21st, at New York City, 4,000 women marched down Fifth Avenue to Union Square, where they gathered in a huge mass meeting and stood in the rain for hours listening to the addresses. There were over one hundred automobiles in the parade. Many of the marchers were in cap and gown representing the college women who ask for suffrage.

THE METROPOLIS STORMED BY SUFFRAGETTES.



SOCIETY GIRLS BEG FOR ALMS. An amusing snapshot taken during Tag Day at Chicago on May 17th. Fair charity workers walked the streets soliciting aid for the Chicago Hospital Day Fund. The huge sum of \$35,000 was secured for the sick and needy. Each young lady worked with a small tin bank. Eighteen hundred banks cashed in showing the average contents to be twelve dollars each.



GERMAN NEWSPAPER MEN CELEBRATE.

The annual banquet of the National Association of German-American Journalists and Authors, and the German Press Club of New York, given to mark their silver jubilee, at the Hotel Astor, New York. The dinner was arranged at the conclusion of three festival days. Delegates from all over the country attended.—Drucker & Co.

FINANCIAL

THE question with many investors who bought securities when prices were much lower is WHEN TO SELL AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE PROCEEDS.

The advice of experienced bankers should be of assistance. A conservative and comprehensive consideration of the general situation as it bears upon the price of securities is given each week in

THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

which is published and mailed weekly, without charge, to investors interested, by

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(Members New York Stock Exchange)

Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York

Advice by correspondence to individual investors

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

1898-1910

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Total amount \$2,500,000.

Secured by deposit with Trustees of \$3,500,000 Chicago & Alton 20-year Improvement & Equipment Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and are CONVERTIBLE into those bonds on any interest date, on 30 days' notice, at par. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company is paying 4 per cent. dividends on three classes of stock, amounting to \$89,966.100.

Net earnings, \$3,092,084
Surplus before paying dividends, 1,666,261

Yield over 5 per cent. Write for Circular A.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, NEW YORK CITY.
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A Profile of Twenty R. R. Stocks SHOWING PRESENT POSITION

In relation to all the principal movements for the past ten years, furnished on request.

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To properly care for the new business pressing upon them the Company has issued 20,000 shares of new cumulative **7% Preferred Stock**, par value \$100 per share.

We have purchased the entire issue.

Owners of this stock share in the profits of a very old and successful business.

Write for full descriptive circular 104 H.

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6% VS. 4% This is an interesting story that will awaken you to a sad realization that you are not receiving the full earning power of your savings. Write for our booklet, "How to Save" through our Real Estate Bonds. **FREE** for the asking.

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PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Kans.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office, Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. European Agents: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at and after the above offices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC: Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS: Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers.

Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1909, 20 cents; 1908, 30 cents, etc.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



ONE OF SAN FRANCISCO'S IMPOSING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.
The splendid new building of the Union Trust Company at Market Street and Grant Avenue.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THERE are signs that the stock market has, for the present, reached about its low tide. After a prolonged period of stagnation, it will be usually found that stocks in the hands of weak holders have been liquidated, that the short interest has become top heavy, and that an advance can therefore be readily engineered. The strong wave of pessimism which swept over Wall Street during the winter and stormy months of early spring was most depressing. Obviously it could not last, and with the bright days of early summer a more hopeful spirit began to prevail. The crop outlook, too, seemed to improve with warmer weather and welcome rains in drought-stricken sections. Brokers began to sing a note of confidence to their complaining customers.

Everybody is waiting for Congress to get through and adjourn, so that we may know the best or the worst that it can do. It certainly has not been trying to do the best. It would do the worst, but for the conservative influences which such unfairly criticised leaders as Senators Aldrich, Hale and Lodge, Speaker Cannon and others are obviously exerting. If President Taft would combine with his conservative disposition a more strenuous leadership, we would hear less of the insurgency of the trust-busters and the threats of the muck-rakers. While prosperity languishes and capital and labor are both waiting for opportunities to keep them busy, the demagogue fills the air with his continuous clamor, first attacking one industry and then another, and never letting the railroads have a day of peace.

It is a poor day for the demagogues when some new trust is not marked for attack, or when some State Legislature is not seeking to drive a railroad or industrial corporation out of its borders. If in one day all the muck-raking, trust-

C., Pennsylvania: I presume you have not seen the recent revelations regarding the Julian Hawthorne Company, which appeared in one of the leading New York newspapers, the Sun. I have seen no contradiction of its statements. I certainly would not recommend the stock either as "a sound investment or a speculation."

(Continued on page 575.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

FINANCIAL

Information for Investors

If you contemplate the purchase of securities for investment let us advise you in the matter. Our

Weekly Financial Letter

will be mailed to your address on request. It will contain a conservative consideration of the conditions that exist in the financial world, and a reliable analysis of forthcoming developments of many securities.

Send for our special circular on **Amalgamated, Anaconda, Utah**, in which their comparative merits are discussed.

Securities bought for investment or carried on margin.

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The underlying assets are nearly double the capitalization. Dividends guaranteed from earnings of one branch. This investment is absolutely safe and recommended by a reputable firm.

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Investors wishing to secure benefits of this exceptionally remunerative interest return should make prompt application for circular "820" which is strictly confidential, both to our reliability and the thorough soundness of this investment. Write today for Investor's Circular telling more about these bonds and the property that secures them; also ask for illustrated booklet describing the Sanford Celery Delta—both free.

HOWARD-PACKARD LAND CO., Inc., Sanford, Florida

June 9, 1910

LESLIE'S WEEKLY ADVERTISER

575

Warren W. Erwin & Co. Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. INVESTMENT BANKERS 26 Beaver Street, New York. Market letter by Byron W. Holt sent on request.

FRACTIONAL LOTS carried on conservative margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.

By our method of publicity our customers have the same knowledge of their broker that they have of their bank.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT, by certified public accountants, showing financial condition of house, as of April 1st, sent on request.

"THE EFFECT OF Roosevelt's Return upon Security Values" is the subject of our circular "X," along with some valuable suggestions as to the stocks likely to be most affected thereby. Mailed free. We buy and sell stocks and bonds in any size lots—**large or small**—for cash, or upon conservative margin. Our books are regularly audited by chartered public accountants. A copy of their latest statement of our financial condition, which allows you to *know your broker as you do your bank*, mailed upon request. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.

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Safe Investments

Municipal and Corporation Bonds earning 4 to 6 per cent. interest, are safe investments. If you have only a moderate amount of money to invest you should choose your investment as your banker does, for safety first; then the best obtainable income.

The man whose investment represents all or most of his available capital, should make safe investments, and never risk his principal.

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"Bonds and How to Buy Them," written by one of the best authorities on investments in this country. It is full of information of the greatest value to every one who wants to invest money **SAFELY**.

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The Oldest Newspaper. CHINA boasts the oldest newspaper in the world. It is the Pekin *Gazette*, the lineal descendant of a daily news bulletin which was first issued in the year 1340. This newspaper has passed through many changes, but the paper that the Chinese of to-day read is practically the same that was founded in the fourteenth century. It was not until Europe had established newspapers that China was discovered to have been in the newspaper business many years.

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TO CONSERVE THE ENORMOUS
RESOURCES OF

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FOR THE PEOPLE

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JOHN ROSENE, Pres.,
Pioneer Building, Seattle, Wash.
Dear Sir:—Please send me your book of facts regarding Alaska.
Name: _____
Street: _____
(b) City: _____

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 574.)

H., St. Louis, Mo.: Terry Tench, with the perfection of its devices, has possibilities.

A., New Jersey: I have endeavored to get a report of the mining company, but none is available I doubt if the stock has value.

R., Atlanta, Ga.: When the price of copper slumped, a large number of low-grade mining properties were rendered unattractive. I presume that was the trouble. Can get no quotation.

Clerk, Windsor, Vt.: 1. J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, deal in small lots. Write to them for their "Circular A-22" and daily market letter. 2. Ontario and Western pays 2 per cent. per annum.

Banker, Tucson, Ariz.: One of the most conservative weekly financial letters is issued by J. S. Bach & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. It is called *The Weekly Financial Review*. A copy will be sent to any of my readers who may write them for it.

High Prices, New London, Conn.: 1. Preferred stocks, especially of the industrials, will give you a much higher rate of interest than railroad bonds. 2. The offers of 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. stocks to which you call attention are made by firms of excellent standing. It would be well to write them for particulars.

Trouble, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. Neither the bond nor the stock is listed. I cannot give you the market price. 2. If you will write to Pincus, King & Co., Dept. L, 50 Broadway, New York, who deal in miscellaneous securities and answer questions regarding them, they will be glad to give you the information. They invite correspondence from any of my readers.

Safety, St. Paul, Minn.: 1. The secured convertible railroad notes of the Chicago and Alton yield over 5 per cent. They are convertible into bonds. This is an attractive feature. Write to Effingham Lawrence & Co., bankers, 111 Broadway, New York, for "Circular A," describing these notes. 2. I think of Southern Pacific common on declines, and also C. C. & St. Louis.

Seven Per Cent., Lowell, Mass.: 1. The 7 per cent. pref. of MacArthur Brothers, the well-known contractors, is guaranteed. The statements show that it is being earned two or three times over. Write to Bigelow & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York, for their Circular 104-H. It will fully give the facts. 2. I would not sacrifice any of my stocks at this time. Unless the crop outlook is disappointing, we may expect higher prices this summer.

Student, Memphis, Tenn.: 1. No man can permanently succeed in Wall Street who does not study the market. There are those who believe that charts show that stocks move in a regular orbit. In this connection the profile of twenty railroad stocks, showing their present position in relation to all the principal movements in the past ten years, is issued by Atwood Violett & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange 22 New Street, New York, for their customers, should interest you. A copy will be sent any LESLIE reader on application to that firm.

(Continued on page 579.)

♦ ♦ ♦

Back to the Backyard.

"**BACK to the farm!**" has been the cry as one of the best ways to meet the high cost of living. But there are many city dwellers who can't and ought not go to the farm. They can accomplish the same purpose in a measure by utilizing the backyard. In all but our largest cities, nearly every house has at least a small space that could be devoted to the cultivation of berries and vegetables. A flower garden is an ornament, and a vegetable garden is a thing of beauty when properly laid out and cared for. There is no more healthful pastime than working in the soil, and a little attention morning and evening to the garden would be all that is needed. We know of persons in some of our smaller cities who not only supply their own tables with practically all the vegetables they use, as fresh as they could be had even in the country, but who, in addition, get a little revenue from selling to their neighbors. This has long been the custom in thrifty New England, but there are other sections of the country where the villager or urban resident never seems to think of thus utilizing the ground at the rear of his house. Most cities have been using vacant lots the past few seasons for cultivation by the poor, and to tenement dwellers this has been a boon. If every available backyard were used in the same way, food prices would take a tumble.



THE SHOPMAN—“That, madam, is the latest thing in dogs' coats. Very popular for the promenade.”

MRS. SLOWE—“Oh, gracious, no! That won't do at all. It makes her look so fast.”

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Only a few words are required to give you the main facts. The chance is an exceptional one, as you will see.

The leading company in one of the most profitable industries of the United States has developed its business so rapidly that it must immediately add to its plant and facilities to fill its orders.

This company is the Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, which is the foremost boat and ship-building concern in America. Its big plant at Muskegon, Michigan (moved some time ago from Racine, Wisconsin) has a capacity of 4,000 boats and vessels a year. Its name is known and its boats are sailing on all the waters of the world. Many prominent men are owners of Racine yachts. The company has carried out and is now engaged in important contracts for the United States Government.

The Racine Company has recently added a large new department to its immense boat business. This is the construction of automobile bodies and tops for some of the largest automobile concerns in the country. Fine profits are realized.

This new department has grown with such a rush that only a portion of the work offered can be handled. Extensions must be made at once. More capital is desirable for these extensions.

It is this fact which gives this opportunity to you to share on a liberal basis in all the greater profits which the company will make.

The investment has unusual stability. It is backed by ample assets of great value. Ours is a large, established and thriving enterprise. And in addition to the high fixed income paid at once, this opportunity is extraordinary because of the profit-sharing arrangement by which you may share in all the profits of the company—**its important government work, its rapidly growing automobile department**, and its other profitable and increasing business.

This exceptional opportunity for money-makers is clearly described in an illustrated book, "The Racine Profit-Sharing Plan."

If you have from \$50 to \$5,000 which you would like to invest with assured safety, providing a large income immediately, **with the assurance of still greater profits**, you should cut off the corner coupon and mail it at once. You will find the booklet intensely interesting. But you must send for it immediately, as the offer will be open only a short while.

Les.
6-9-10

W. J. Reynolds,
Racine Boat Mfg.
Co.,

1328 Broadway, N. Y.

Please send me booklet,
"Racine Profit-Sharing
Plan," without obligation on
my part.

Name: _____
Address: _____

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Necessity with Knee Drawers
They fit so well, you forget they're there
25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 at your dealers, or sample pair from the makers.

A STEIN & CO.
532 Center Ave. Chicago

NO METAL can touch you

1 **Genuine Panama Hats**
Rare Bargain in Genuine Panama Straw Hats

Made possible only by our importing them from South America and selling direct to the user. These hats are warranted to fit all sizes, men, women, and children, and can be worn in the most refined by Gentlemen, Ladies, Girls, and Boys, and can be blocked by purchasers in any shape or style. They are just as serviceable and will wear as long as a \$10.00 Panama Hat. The difference is solely in the fineness of weave. These Hats being a little coarser than the more expensive kind. All sizes. Weight about 2 oz. each. Sent postpaid, securely packed, on receipt of \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Order to-day.
PANAMA HAT CO., Dept. R-830 Broadway, New York City

Egypto
Triple Service Neckwear
SILK STRIPE POPLIN

SIX TIES \$1.00

PLEASE SEND US THE NAME OF YOUR DEALER AND ONE DOLLAR AND WE WILL SEND YOU POSTPAID

Six Triple-Service Ties
Colors: Tan, Lavender, Red, Gray, Dark Green, Light Green, Navy Blue, Light Blue, Brown, White, Purple, Black. Each tie is silk-stitched, square-end finish, and full-reversible. **Four-in-Hands**, 45 inches long, 1 3/4 wide. **Row Ties**, 35 inches long, 1 3/4 wide. These ties are as "natty" in appearance as the best fifty-cent tie, and will OUTWEAR ANY THREE FIFTY-CENT TIES. That's the **Triple Service**. That's part of our guarantee to you.

Triple Service Ties are made of "Egypto" Silk Stripe Poplin, a high-class washable fabric, with the qualities of silk to any all-silk goods. It is warranted not to wear fuzzy, and in brilliancy of finish is not excelled. It is the ideal neckwear fabric.

Your money back if you are not thoroughly satisfied.
Indianapolis Neckwear Co., 75 Saks' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

You Can Dress Well—On \$1.00 A Week
Men's Fashionable Clothes
Made To Order after latest New York Designs. We will trust any honest man anywhere. We guarantee a perfect fit. Send for our samples and book of latest New York fashions free.

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"RANGER" BICYCLES
Have imported roller chains, sprockets and gears, New Diamond Tires, front and rear, and Hubs. Function Proven! Highest grade equipment and most advanced features possessed by no other wheels. **Guaranteed \$5.00**.
FACTORY PRICES direct to you are less than others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from \$12.50 to \$25. A few good second-hand machines \$1 to \$5.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL on approval, freight prepaid, anywhere in U.S. without agent in advance. **DON'T BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you get our big new catalog. **Write now.** A postal brings everything. **Write now.** **TIRES** Coaster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, and sundries half usual price. Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. **Write today.**
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Within easy access of every point of interest. Half block from Wigwam's. 5 minutes' walk of shopping district. **NOTED FOR**: Excellence of cuisine. Comfortable appointments. Courteous service and homelike surroundings. **ROOMS \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP**. Very commodious sample rooms at reasonable rates. **EUROPEAN PLAN**. Table d'Hôte breakfast 50¢. **WM. TAYLOR & SON, Inc.**

What I Know about Custom-house Officials.

(Continued from page 569.)

free of duty. Had I lost my temper, I feel sure that the men of my family would have been minus a good smoke.

Going into the majority of countries, I would advise women to leave old shields in their gowns and not to be especially particular as to the cleanliness of the neckband or the edges of their skirts; also to have their shoes soiled on the soles and their hosiery folded as though it had been washed. This is not smuggling, but merely avoiding trouble about something to which we have a right. Every inspector does not understand that American women like new or at least freshly cleaned clothing, especially when they are going on a journey, and when he sees these spick and span garments he at once concludes that the lady is in cahoot with a dressmaker and is taking them in to sell, so he literally carries out the letter of the law. As for myself, I have been traveling for fifteen years, and each year I have covered thousands of miles alone, and I have met the customs officer in nearly every quarter of the globe. I have carried with me clothing to wear on all occasions, cameras and photographic supplies—in fact, everything which one could possibly need in traveling; yet in all these years I have not paid over one dollar in all in customs duties, nor have I ever attempted to smuggle anything into our own or any other country. Once in Spain I paid forty cents duty on some photographic films, and this duty was charged because the inspector feared that I might have tobacco concealed.

Honesty and cheerfulness are the great keynotes to a pleasant customs examination. To be sure, it tries a woman's nerves to see her best gowns pulled carelessly out of a trunk and her wearing apparel spread out to public gaze; but this seems to be one of the penalties of traveling, and fussing and fuming will only make matters worse. No place in the world does that old adage, "You can catch more flies with sugar than with vinegar," prove so true for a woman as when she faces the customs inspector.

Camping Places I Have Known.

(Continued from page 564.)

the whole thing as a new and delightful game. The opportunities for nature study are many and various, and many a delicate city child has returned after two or three months in camp with rosy cheeks and a sturdy, bronzed body, a happier, more self-reliant, more useful and healthful child than the little, dressed-up, artificial-looking product of the summer hotel or boarding house. One summer of this life will teach you that it is the life God meant our children to lead, and the memory of those innocent, simple and joyous experiences will remain with them and with us forever.

Little Trips for Little Purse.

(Continued from page 568.)

WHERE CARD TABLES AND BALLROOMS ARE UNKNOWN.

I had always longed to visit western North Carolina, so when our town paper offered trips to Davis White Sulphur Springs, at Hiddenite, N. C., as prizes for securing subscribers, I gladly entered the contest—and was one of the three girls to win. I was repaid many times over for the effort I made. The springs are in Alexander County, on the Southern Railroad, from Charlotte to Taylorsville. With an altitude of eleven hundred feet, and nestling among the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Davis White Sulphur Springs would be a beautiful and popular resort even without its famous curative waters. The water is of exceptional purity and has been known and used over one hundred years by the people of this section. The hotel is a big, roomy structure, with its wide piazzas beautifully supplied with comfortable rockers; in fact, the whole place spells rest and comfort. With boating, bathing, tennis, croquet, basketball, golf, bowling alley, skating rinks, baseball and charming excursions to the mountains and valleys near, there is plenty of fun for all. Small wonder that we began

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE CONFITS. 25c. a box.



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of Colonial times, reproduced in full color by our leading painter of Sporting scenes. Quaint historic meeting places. Just the thing for your Dining Room or Billiard Room border. Twelve pictures to the set—11 x 14 inches each. \$2.00 per set. Send 4 cents for complete miniature set with a history of each subject.

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PATENTS

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GREELEY & McINTIRE, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

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150 Page Illustrated Book. Full information in regard to Summer Resorts in Vermont and shores Lake Champlain with hotel, farm and village home accommodations. Price 75¢ per week and up. Send 6c stamp for mailing address, Summer Homes, No. 12, 385 Broadway, N. Y.

To Rent: **Summer Cottages**, furnished, on Mohawk River, Dunsbach Ferry, N. Y. **\$75.00 - \$100.00 season.** Wilford Realty Co., Cohoes, N. Y.

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BROTHER accidentally discovered root will cure tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. J. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

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AMATEUR Photographers We will develop one-film roll any size FREE and send you sample print. Our booklet "Film Facts" and price list free. Send 2c stamp for return postage. **TWIN CITY PHOTOGRAPH CO.**, Minneapolis, Minn.

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AGENTS

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population of three thousand were returning immigrants from America!

While they were among us we gave them our language, but did they take back also with them a higher standard of living, a love of education, a true understanding of our liberal, democratic spirit? Every immigrant, be he ignorant or intelligent, is studying us, our customs and institutions, and passing judgment upon us and them. Ours is the most cosmopolitan population of the earth. No world empire of the past ever had a finer opportunity than we enjoy of performing real educational service that shall be felt in every land and among all people. And almost every community may share in this sort of missionary work.

Inconsiderate.

Angry patron at cafe—"Some fool of a blockhead has taken my new hat and left his old one!"

Waiter (consolingly)—"He must have known your heads were alike."



THE VISITOR—"Poor little dear! I wonder what can have frightened him so."



Just Try It On
STEAKS

and you will be delighted with the added zest given by

**LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE**

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It improves Soups, Fish, Roasts, Chops, Game, Gravies, Salad Dressings, Chafing Dish Cooking, Welsh Rarebits and many other dishes.

As a seasoning, Lea & Perrins Sauce, the original Worcestershire, fills every requirement.

See that Lea & Perrins' signature is on wrapper and label.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

The Cry of an Alarmist.

TO BE known as an alarmist and pessimist is not to be coveted, but President Woodrow Wilson is working overtime to win such a reputation. Speaking at the Princeton alumni banquet at Pittsburgh, he rapped unmercifully both church and college. The churches, he believes, have more regard for pew rents than for men's souls, and are serving the classes, not the masses of the people. This charge the enemies and non-supporters of the church have always made in defense of their antagonism and aloofness, but now we hear it frequently within the church, usually from the socialistically inclined. While it is true that local bodies are frequently of the class described, and while there may be some denominations that have prided themselves on being the church of the rich, it has never been true of all the church, and never was it less

Feed Children

ON PROPERLY SELECTED FOOD. IT PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS.

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeding of their children, the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes saying: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day, with coffee and so much meat.

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft-boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables.

"It would be hard to realize the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk, and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

true than to-day as a general statement that the Protestant churches seek only the rich and the few.

Dr. Wilson holds that the same thing applies in the university world, that the university looks for the support of the wealthy and neglects the opportunity to serve the people. This explains, he argues, the popular approval of the State universities and the loss of esteem of privately supported institutions, like Princeton. Here, too, it seems to us, President Wilson speaks from the exclusive social atmosphere of his own university, and not for private institutions as a class. We should like to ask Dr. Pearson, the Chicago philanthropist, who has given in the aggregate \$5,000,000 to forty-six private, denominational colleges scattered through the West and South, if the charge of exclusiveness holds true there.

We think, too, the Princeton president has overstated the case when he says, "The process to which the college man is subjected does not render him serviceable to the country as a whole." We may grant with Dr. Wilson that Lincoln might not have been as serviceable to the country had he been a college man. But you can't generalize upon Abraham Lincoln; he is in a class by himself. There have been many others in our public life without the handicap of college training, but we know of but one Lincoln. And we suppose even Dr. Wilson would agree that it is better to have our colleges as they are than to have none at all. Of course they must be dominated by democracy and made to serve the nation. A university belies its name if it does not so aim, at least. The whole trend of education is strongly in that direction. Our criticism of Dr. Wilson is that he paints the case too black, that he seems stronger in denunciation than in reconstruction.

• • •

Where False Hair Comes From.

THE MARKETING of human hair is an important business in Bohemia, Silesia and Moravia. The chief centers for the industry are in the southeast part of Bohemia, in the towns of Chotobar, Chast, Kamenetz and Raubowitz. The business is both a home and factory industry, one class of human hair coming from China and the other being a home product. Large quantities of what are known as combings are imported from China, usually by way of Hamburg, packed in cases wrapped in straw and weighing about a hundred and thirty pounds to a bale. This Chinese hair is all chemically bleached in a solution of hydrogen peroxide, and is assorted according to lengths. It is then dyed the colors and shades desired by purchasers. The work of classifying and assorting the hair is done by girls earning from two to fourteen, and women earning from forty to sixty cents a day. The bleaching and dyeing are done by men, who receive from fourteen to eighteen dollars a month. Human hair nets are made usually from Chinese hair. Each week the net makers are given a quantity of hair, which they take to their homes, and when the nets are finished and delivered by the workers they are allowed twenty per cent. for waste of material. The human hair nets are exported to the United States, England, France and Germany. The value of nets exported to the United States in 1908 was \$244,922.

• • •

Hotel for Horses.

AT EVANSVILLE, IND., a sort of Mills Hotel for horses has been established. It is the scheme of Adolph Melzer, one of the business men of the city. After visits to many cities for the purpose of getting ideas, Mr. Melzer found that there were no institutions like the one he wished to found. His first step was to enlarge a barn on his city property. Stalls, box and open, to the number of fifty were built, water troughs were distributed in convenient

Mothers Be Cautious.

In selecting a food for the baby don't experiment. Baby can't stand much experimenting. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is acted upon by the infant stomach substantially the same as mother's milk. For 50 years it has made glad mothers and started thousands of babies on life's journey with health and happiness.



The Howard Watch

When you hear someone criticise the railroads, just remind him that our American roads are the best and safest in the world. They employ the most intelligent men and have them use the finest watch—the HOWARD.

What do you think, for instance, of a road that, over a period of ten years, carried nearly two hundred million passengers without a single one killed as the result of a train accident; and, that during the three worst months of

last winter, had a *punctuality* record of 94 1-10 per cent. for its inbound train service?

That road—the Lackawanna—is one of the 180 railroads that officially adopted the HOWARD Watch for their time-inspection service.

Lives depend on the accuracy of trainmen's watches, and the best is not too good for the American railroad man.

A HOWARD is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double-roller escapement) in a "Jas. Boss" or "Crescent" gold-filled case at \$40 to the 23-jewel in a 14-k. solid gold case at \$150.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card, Dept. U, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
BOSTON, MASS.

places, and a number of new windows were inserted in the walls. The institution stands now as a cheap hotel for horses, the owners paying cost prices for the feed consumed, but the expense of running the business being defrayed by the founder. If the owner is too poor to pay for the animal's lodging, a plan has been devised whereby he can give labor of some kind; and in certain instances it is planned that if an investigating committee finds him worthy, he will not be required to pay until he is comparatively prosperous. Besides looking after the health of his equine boarders, Mr. Melzer will require that they have comfortable harness. If the owners are unable to provide it, he will aid them. He is also planning to give every overworked horse in Evansville a few weeks' vacation on a farm. He is working to secure more stringent State laws in regard to the protection of horses.

• • •

No Profit in Milk.

THE MILK business does not pay in New England. Professor J. W. Sanborn, formerly connected with the Utah State College, but now a large farmer in central New Hampshire, has shown by careful computation that farmers have actually been selling milk at a loss. General Wood, of Worcester, also testified that for every cent less than five cents received for each quart at the farm, there is a loss to the producer. How could it be otherwise with both feed and wages so much higher than formerly? We hear much talk about a milk trust, and yet, in all the cities outside of the largest, every one knows that farmers for miles around bring in the milk and sell it themselves from their own wagons. This means rising in the middle of the night, long hours of work, and, even at the prevailing prices, only a moderate profit. And the milkmen are entitled to all they get.

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trol the sale of this wonderful seller. \$3.50 to \$7. a day profit.
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The Shard Romance.

(Continued from page 572.)

people would not desist, she finally ceased going to church. But to the end of her days she continued her benevolences.

Nor were these confined to the distribution of gifts. She even went so far as to take several children of poor parents under her tender care and rear them at Torbay House. Among these was one Thomas Beasley, whom she took at the age of four or five years. Although of very low extraction, he soon gave signs of more than ordinary acuteness, and Mrs. Shard determined to rear him as a gentleman, not as a servant. Here, however, it should be said that servants at Torbay House were more like members of the family than like menials. They were treated with such kindness and consideration that people of aristocratic tendencies were disposed to resent the introduction of what they scornfully called "American notions of equality."

Beasley became so expert in imitating the handwriting of Mrs. Shard that it was difficult to tell the genuine from the counterfeit.

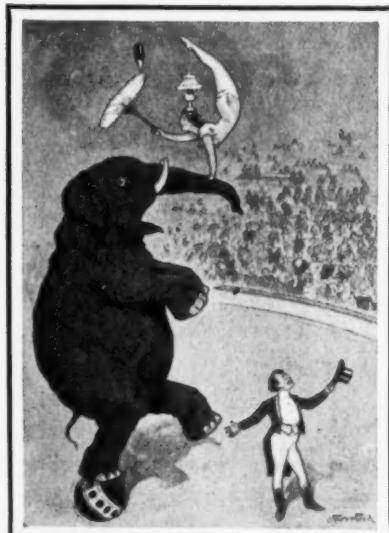
Mr. Shard died in 1811, after which his widow was seldom seen by anybody but the members of her household. She had made many earnest efforts to get into communication with her relatives, but, although she spent large sums of money in the search, she could find no trace of her father or any of her sisters. The tavern at Trenton, with all its contents, had been destroyed by fire, and none of the attorneys whom she employed was able to earn what afterward became of the landlord and his three daughters. Many persons, both in America and in Ireland, learning of her desire to find relatives on whom to bestow her money, claimed kinship; but investigation proved that all but two of these were impostors. These two were Mrs. Margaret Butts and Mrs. Isabel Cook, of Philadelphia, daughters of George Davis, the Trenton tailor, who was related to Robert Rutherford by marriage.

Being unable to find any of her own immediate kindred, Mrs. Shard determined, as evidences indicated, to make Charles Shard, a nephew of her late husband, her principal legatee. At any rate, she repeatedly told him, in the presence of her maid and a favorite servant named Dolly, that when she was gone he would find her will in a certain drawer, and significantly added that he would be pleased with it.

During the eight years that she survived her husband, Mrs. Shard lived in the utmost seclusion. Her health was broken and she seldom left her room.

Beasley by this time was married to an estimable lady of Paignton and was respectably established there. William Lee, another young man who had been brought up at Torbay House and had also served as Mrs. Shard's secretary, was happily settled in Bath. She saw little of either of these until, shortly before her death, Beasley suddenly became so actively interested in her that he spent much of his time in her house.

Mrs. Shard's last illness was of a peculiar and most distressing character. I had the story of it from Dolly, the favorite servant, many years afterward. The patient suffered intense agony.



THE ELEPHANT—"Great Scott! I'm going to sneeze."

Mother will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

Her tongue was so enlarged that she could not close her mouth, her eyes were swollen shut, and her limbs seemed paralyzed. Dolly was of opinion that her mistress had been poisoned in some manner. Beasley at once assumed charge of everything. His intimate friend, Dr. Blackall, of Paignton, was the only physician called. Besides these two, nobody but Mrs. Shard's maid and Dolly were admitted to the chamber. Even Charles Shard, who had accidentally heard of the illness, was denied admission.

No sooner had the patient breathed her last than Beasley took her keys from under her pillow and hastily opened the drawer in which Mrs. Shard kept her valuable papers—the same drawer in which she had told Charles Shard that her will was deposited. Snatching up an apron which Dolly had laid on a chair, Beasley dumped the contents of the drawer into it and hastened downstairs to a drawing-room. A few moments later Dolly saw remains of many papers smoking in the fireplace there. Beasley told her they were some private papers which Mrs. Shard had asked him to destroy. All subsequent search for the will, which doubtless had been among them, was fruitless.

After the death of the mistress all was confusion at Torbay House. A large property was left apparently without an owner. There had been a fortune in gems and cash in the house. How much of it Beasley and Dr. Blackall took was never known, but both began to indulge in luxuries. The servants, too, deeming themselves as much entitled as anybody to loot the place, helped themselves to whatever they could quietly carry away. When the Crown came to take possession, little that was movable remained. About a year later Charles Shard received by post a document which purported to be Mrs. Shard's last will. It came anonymously, as if sent by some repentant person who had stolen it. Thomas Beasley was named in it as the principal legatee. The writing was much like Mrs. Shard's, but the Crown soon proved it to be a forgery. Two noteworthy and perhaps significant facts remain to close the chapter. Thomas Beasley died suddenly and mysteriously. A little later Dr. Blackall committed suicide.

Some fifty-nine years after the death of Frances Mary Shard, Parliament appropriated a part of the fortune for the erection of the stables at Windsor Castle.

* * * * *

Columbus Smith graduated in law at Middlebury College in 1842. He taught school for a number of years thereafter, and soon began to study the history of estates in Great Britain which, in the absence of wills and heirs, had gone to the Crown. He had met certain people in Philadelphia who claimed to be the rightful heirs of the Shard fortune. He went to England, and from one William Lee, of Bath, who had been for some years the private secretary of Mrs. Shard, he learned the story of her life. He found many letters which she had written and received in a vain effort to find those she had left so suddenly that day at the Black Horse Tavern. He returned to America and began a quest for the descendants of Robert Rutherford, and a long, heartbreaking quest it was. There were many who claimed descent, but nearly a hundred years had passed since the elopement of Frances Mary, and the proofs were buried rather deep. Finally it came to this—a stack of old documents which had been flung promiscuously on the floor of a deserted room in the clerk's office at Trenton. It was a morgue of old deeds and wills taken out of the files and marked for destruction. Columbus Smith began to search in this heap of rubbish for the missing links in his chain of evidence, and there he found them. He returned to England and began his suit in the Court of Claims. It was a ten years' fight, in the course of which he made sixteen trips across the sea. In the two months that preceded the end of his battle, during which he presented his case at the Queen's Bench, his hair turned white. He got his verdict, and, if I remember rightly, the sum was £80,000; and the fine country house of Shard Villa, at West Salisbury, Vt., where I found new friends that summer

came to be paid him in his trial for pain or suffering. A wonderful anatomical appliance has been invented by a man who cured himself of spinal curvature. Its results are marvelous. It is nature's own method. Eminent physicians are endorsing it. The Sheldon Method relieves the pressure at the affected parts of the spine, the whole spine is invigorated and strengthened, all soreness is taken out of it, the cartilages between the vertebrae are made to expand, the contracted muscles are relaxed, and the spine is straightened. There is bright hope for you, no matter how long you have suffered. We have strong testimonials from every State in the Union. Each appliance is made to order from individual measurements and fits perfectly. There is no inconvenience in wearing. We guarantee satisfaction and let you use it 30 days. Write for our new book, giving full information and references.

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—GREEN AND YELLOW—

The original and genuine Chartreuse has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned product is nowadays known as "Liqueur Pères Chartreux."

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bätjer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y., Sole Agents for United States.



day, was built with a part of the fortune of poor Frances Mary, who left her father's inn with young Fortescue away back in 1765.

Amazing Facts about New York.

NEW YORK is the oldest incorporated city of the one hundred and fifty-eight largest cities in the United States. It has the largest area of any city in the country, covering 326½ square miles, as compared with 190½ in Chicago and 129½ in Philadelphia. The land area is 209,218 acres. There is a mileage of streets close to 3,740, which is exactly the distance between New York and London. Its 1,905 miles of paved streets would, if placed in a connective line, reach from New York to Amarillo, Tex. New York's population in 1909 was estimated to be 4,564,792—an aggregate equal to the population of Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans and Washington combined. Of the 1,125,142 people arriving in the United States from foreign countries in 1908, seventy-five per cent. landed in New York. Of the total foreign commerce in the United States in the fiscal year of 1909, New York's share was 47.41 per cent., or nearly one-half. Over fifty-seven per cent. of all the imports and forty per cent. of all the exports of the country pass through New York. The total value of its foreign commerce in 1909 was \$1,521,966,090. Almost one-tenth of the manufacturing establishments in the United States are located in the metropolis. Nearly ten per cent. of the banking power of the world is centered there.

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NO ONE goes away on a summer vacation now without providing light and pleasant fiction, with, perhaps, an instructive book or two. The latest and best books in paper and in cloth, and at all prices, can be found at Brentano's, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Before you go on your vacation, send for Brentano's catalogue, and don't forget that if you want the monthly magazines and LESLIE'S WEEKLY and Judge, you can get them there, too. Catalogue free to LESLIE'S readers.

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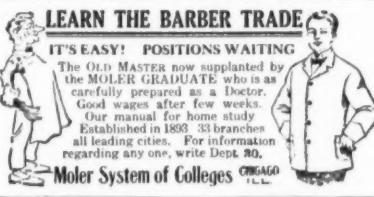
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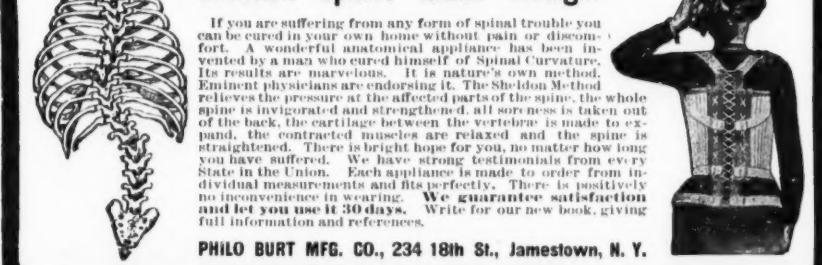
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If you are suffering from any form of spinal trouble you can be relieved from having to bear the pain or discomfort. A wonderful anatomical appliance has been invented by a man who cured himself of spinal curvature. Its results are marvelous. It is nature's own method. Eminent physicians are endorsing it. The Sheldon Method relieves the pressure at the affected parts of the spine, the whole spine is invigorated and strengthened, all soreness is taken out of it, the cartilages between the vertebrae are made to expand, the contracted muscles are relaxed, and the spine is straightened. There is bright hope for you, no matter how long you have suffered. We have strong testimonials from every State in the Union. Each appliance is made to order from individual measurements and fits perfectly. There is no inconvenience in wearing. We guarantee satisfaction and let you use it 30 days. Write for our new book, giving full information and references.

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Express Prepaid from Distiller to You

2 Gallons for \$5. Fulton Straight whiskey highest medicinal thoroughly matured, in Myers patent 1 gallon demijohns. To prove Fulton is best you need

Send no money

We ship on 30 day's credit, if you have your merchant or bank write us guarantee account. No C.O.D. Full Quart Bottles of Rye, Bourbon or Corn are expressed prepaid in plain boxes, either 4 for \$3., 8 for \$6. or 12 for \$9. FREE—4 miniature bottles of Selected Fulton with every 2 gallon order, 6 with 3 gallon orders, accompanied by cash. If not satisfied with whiskey return; and, if paid for, all your money will be refunded by first mail.

ADDRESS **MYERS & COMPANY**, Warehouse No. 184, COVINGTON KY.

SOLE OWNERS U.S. REG. D. 1907 No. 22, 67th Div. Ky. Orders from Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex. and West thereof, must call for either 20 full quart bottles, 6 gallons in demijohns, or a cask, for \$15. by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

Write for our book, **A Fair Customer**, and price list sealed.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



Suggestions for those vacation days:

that will help you in deciding the question are given in detail in our

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"NEW ENGLAND VACATION RESORTS."

It tells you Where to Go—Where to Stay—What It Will Cost—and What to See and Enjoy in

VACATION LAND

The region famous for its unrivaled scenery, pure air, combining rest, recreation, and every known out-door pastime.

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Ideal for vacations—seashore, woods, country, fishing, boating, bathing.

Send for free beautifully illustrated book.

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New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

Summer Home? Vacation?

Now is the time to decide where to go.

But choose wisely the location.

If you crave sight and sound of surf, If you long for hills and woodlands, If you yearn for quiet and pastoral surroundings, If you desire lakes, brooks and quiet waters,

Try Long Island

To get an idea of the Island's varied attractions and its many summer hotels and boarding houses, send 6 cents to the Passenger Department for copy of book "Long Island Resorts."

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
267 Fifth Ave. New York

Around the World

Westbound
Honolulu, Japan, China, Java, Ceylon, Burmah, India, Egypt, the Nile, Greece and Turkey.

Eastbound
Egypt, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Siam, Java, Cochinchina, the Philippines, Yang-tse-kiang, interior of China, including Peking, the Great Wall, Korea, Japan and Honolulu.

Southbound
The Canaries, South Africa, Johannesburg (Gold Mines), Kimberley (Diamond Mines), Victoria Falls of the Zambezi, Tasmania, New Zealand (the earth's wonderland), Australia, the Philippines, China, Japan and Honolulu.

Membership Limited. Programs Free by Mail.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York 306 Washington St., Boston
Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

June, a most delightful month for the

12 DAY \$60⁰⁰ UP

First Cabin, Berth and Meals Included

To Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F.
by the large steamers **Bornu** and **Florizel** (sail every Saturday; Marconi Wireless Bilge Keels).

RED CROSS LINE

Take this trip to the land of Evangeline and wonderful New Foundland. Eight days at sea—four days in port—you may live on the steamer all the time—stop-over allowed if desired. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet 19. All tourist agencies, or BOWRING & CO. 17 State Street, N. Y.



The Quarrel.

SHE HAD begged and beseeched me to change my position, To view the affair in the same light that she had done, but I vowed under no such condition Could I be inveigled with her to agree. Then she argued the question at issue with fervor, And emphasized strongly her "darlings" and "dears."

But seeing that none of these tactics would serve her, She used then a woman's prerogative—tears.

She had scolded me sharply, with sarcasm cut me, She'd flayed me with irony's torturing tools,

And vowed if her wish was respected they'd shut me In some close asylum for obstinate fools!

But seeing that none of these things seemed to move me,

And keenly discerning with only deaf ears I'd listed her outburst, she sought to reprove me By sobbing her heart out in copious tears.

And then—(what would you do? I ask it sincerely!)—

I pardoned her temper, and owned, by the way, That I'd been a brute, but that loving her dearly I could not get mad at a thing she might say.

For it's easy to turn from a plea that's appealing.

And it's easy to list an arraignment that sears, But show me a man who's so cold and unfeeling,

He'll not yield a point to a woman in tears!

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 575.)

H., Chicago, Ill.: It is not a Wall Street security. Nothing is known of it on our exchanges. Get a mercantile agency report.

Michigan: Do not pass upon the financial responsibility of companies or individuals. That is a matter for the mercantile agencies.

Alaska, Newark, N. J.: The only free booklet on Alaska that I know of is offered by John Rose, President, Pioneer Building, Seattle, Wash. He offers to send it to any of my readers who may write him for it.

Widow, Trenton, N. J.: 1. Give the preference, if you seek safety alone, to high-grade investment bonds rather than pref. stocks. 2. Interesting information for investors will be found in the weekly financial letter which Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., 56 Broadway, New York, prepare for their customers. This firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange in good standing. Write for a copy of the letter.

L., Louisville, Ky.: The Racine Boat pref. pays 7 per cent., and dividends are being paid semi-annually. There is no bonded indebtedness and the pref. stock is the first claim on the assets. It has a large plant, and its reports show an increasing and profitable business. The offer of pref. stock must be taken up at once, as the issue is limited. My readers can get full information by writing to W. J. Reynolds, Racine Boat Mfg. Co., 1328 Broadway, New York, and asking for the booklet on the profit-sharing plan. Mention Jasper and it will be promptly sent you.

Chance, Denver, Col.: 1. You take less chance in the stock market, when you buy dividend paying stocks because you get some returns on your money as long as the dividends are paid. In a strong, rising market, the cheap speculators offer good opportunities to trade, but we are not having such a market. 2. Better buy five or ten shares each of Ontario and Western, K. C. and S. pref. and C. C. C. and St. L. than to put all your money in one of them. 3. Simply send a check to your broker in New York and notify him what to buy or sell. 4. John Muir & Co. make a specialty of small lots. They are members of the New York Stock Exchange at 71 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their "Odd Lot Circular B."

Speculator, Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. You can begin with any amount of money from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars. 2. Mail your check to a well established house and simply state that you desire to open an account, and will advise what stocks are to be purchased. The broker will allow interest on your deposit until it is used, and will also, if you desire, give you such advice or suggestions as he has given to his other customers. 3. It would be better to study the market a little first. 4. Warren W. Irwin & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 26 Beaver Street, New York, do a large business in fractional lots, and will be glad to send their market letter to any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who may write for it.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2, 1910.

JASPER.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

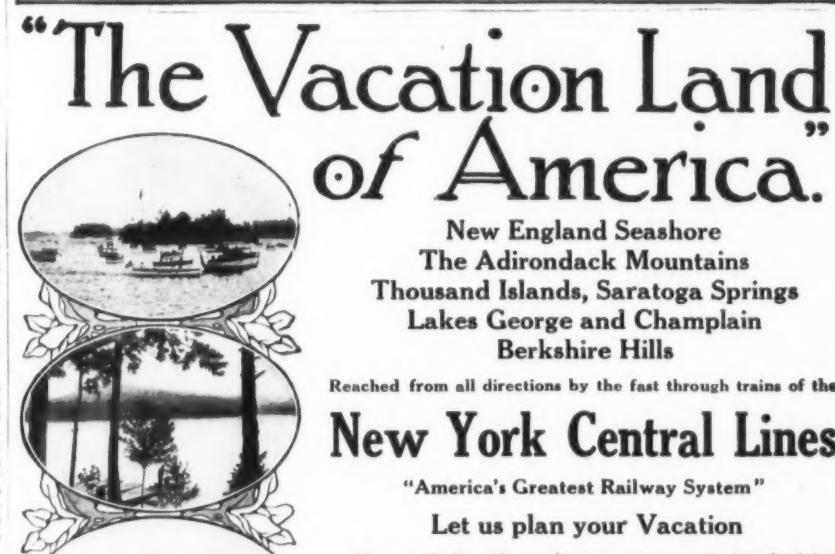
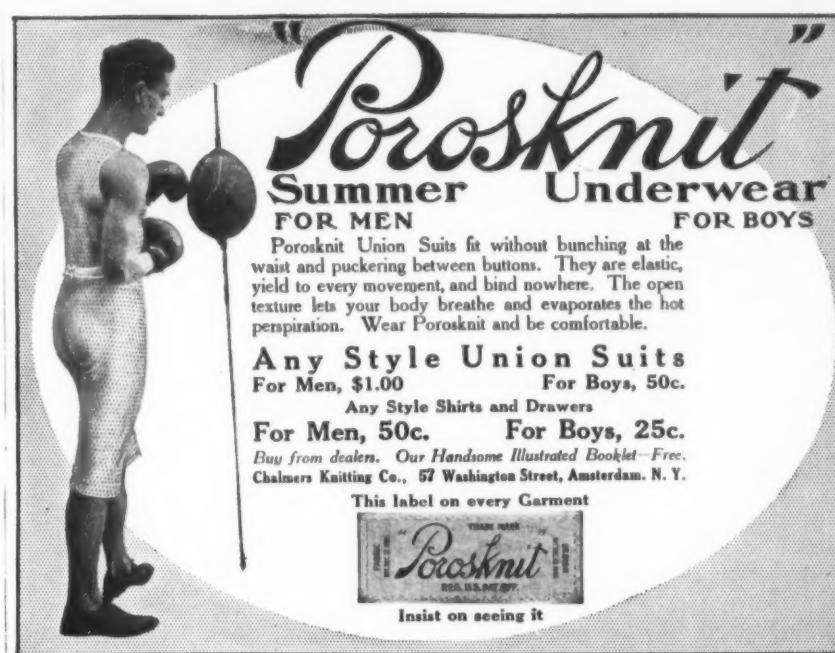
JOHN ROONEY, railroad and traction magnate, was decorated by the Spanish government, at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 19th, aged 71.

George Aitchison, widely known architect, professor of the Royal Academy, at London, England, May 16th.

General Augustus B. R. Sprague, ex-mayor of Worcester, Mass., Civil War veteran, at Worcester, May 17th, aged 83.

John A. Kasson, former United States minister to Austria and Germany, member of Congress, historian of the Constitution and of the Monroe Doctrine, president of the Historical Society, at Washington, D. C., May 18th, aged 88.

Captain Frank D. Tompkins, U. S. A., former mayor of Troy, N. Y., Spanish-American War veteran, at Los Angeles, Cal., May 20th, aged 86.



HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

Largest and Finest Fleet of River Steamers in the World

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK AND ALBANY

Magnificent steamers ADIRONDACK or C. W. MORSE leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., West 129th St., N. R., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included). Leave Albany daily (Sundays included) at 8 P. M.

Orchestra; splendid accommodations; cuisine the best. Direct rail connections at Albany and Troy to Points North, East and West; tickets and rooms secured at piers and principal ticket offices in Greater New York; horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.



HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Between NEW YORK and ALBANY

With Intermediate Landings. Daily except Sunday. Through Rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

THE SCENIC ROUTE TO THE CATSKILLS, ADIRONDACKS AND THE WEST

Send 6 cents for a copy of the SUMMER EXCURSION BOOK. F. B. HIBBARD, Gen. Pass. Agent, Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y.



Sporting Notes from the Old Fan's Notebook

By Ed. A. Goewey



For clean sport and a square deal everywhere and at all times.

IT'S BEEN a bad spring for baseball, boys, a mighty bad spring, but in spite of the many discouragements the fans have remained true, the attendances have been fair, and the owners have more than cleared expenses.

The long spells of cold, wet weather have caused all of the boys to slow up in their play, and many games have been marked more for their errors and accidents than by brilliant achievements. However, the erratic performances have not been confined to any clubs in

particular, and as the old-time leaders have not done a great deal better than the second-division teams, the clubs are fairly well bunched in both leagues. Once the weather settles down for a real summer run and we get sunshine instead of rain, the race should be on in earnest, with plenty of candidates fighting for the two flags.

At this writing four clubs—Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York and Cincinnati—are pretty well bunched in the National League, so closely, in fact, that the loss of a game or two by any one of them shifts the positions of the quartet. They appear to be the real leaders of the older organization and will make the pennant fight.

It still looks to us as if Pittsburgh or Chicago will finish in first place.

The Pirates, however, have had some rough going. The cold weather certainly tied up the muscles and dimmed the batting eyes of many of the old boys on the team, and by the latter part of May they seemed to be in worse physical condition than when the season opened. For instance, in the game played on May 27th, Hans Wagner made three errors, and about that time he was scarcely averaging a hit per game. That showed just how much the stars were off their stride. The pitchers, too, were going poorly, and there was not much to crow over except that Jack Flynn seemed to be making good at first. But the Pirates will come back, all right, and be in the fight with both hands and feet.

The Cubs, who will surely figure prominently in this year's pennant race, also suffered from the cold weather. Several of the standbys had to lay off with colds or through accidents and illness, and the showing early in May was not of a kind to make the Chicago fans sit up and take notice. But when Chance, Tinker and Hofman returned to their places, the club began to win with some regularity. It looks as if Captain Chance will retain Sheckard and Steinfeldt for some time yet, as

both are making a good showing. Baseball wiseacres hereabouts say that the Pirates and Cubs will make a neck-and-neck race of it for "the rag" right up to the end of the season.

We still believe that the Giants will not finish better than second or third, unless the teams of Chance and Clarke run into some pretty bad accidents. Then they will give those two organizations something to worry over most of the time. Early in the season it looked as if the Giants' fine pitching staff would be able to keep the team in the running, even though it was conceded that A. No. 1 hitting from McGraw's men was not expected. But during the Western trip the pitchers all fell down badly (owing to the cold weather, they claim), and the team returned to New York after making a very miserable showing. With warm weather the pitchers will come round O. K., but what can be expected from the hitting end of the outfit is still a matter of

conjecture, though recently the batting has shown wonderful and unexpected improvement.

We make a little guess right here to be filed for future reference, and that is, that unless the Giants do finish one, two this year, before 1911 rolls round McGraw will rid himself of Ames, Crandall, Marquard, Schlei, Seymour, Merkle and possibly Murray. Johnny must realize by this time that he needs a lot of new blood on his team, and that such semi-occasionalists as Ames and some of the others are slowing up so rapidly that they must soon walk the plank.

Cincinnati has done pretty well, though Griffith's men have not done quite as much as expected. The Reds have some mighty good material and should finish no worse than fourth. Every fan, the country over, rejoices in the success of Bresnahan. He has done well with his boys to date, and we honestly believe few baseball followers would regret to see the old fellow get close enough to the lead to make a fight for the pennant. This may come next year. Brooklyn has some good men, but the playing of the team so far promises nothing better than a second-division position. The Quakers have been a disappointment all along the line, while the Bostons have lived up to just what was expected of them and have kept close to or at the bottom most of the time.

In the American League the race so far has been a pretty one. The Athletics have played well and consistently, and at this writing seem to have a pretty firm grip on first place. The Yankees, however, have surprised even their best friends by cutting loose with the finest brand of ball they have played for years, and should the Philadelphia boys stumble for an instant, they'll jump to the front. Chase and Stallings have pulled the team together till it works like a clock, and it has shown grit and gameness in winning out in very many extra-inning contests.

Boston and Detroit are not so very far behind the two leaders, and they intend to be in on the final fight for the pennant. Neither of these clubs, however, has done quite as well as was expected of them. Cleveland has done very poorly. Lajoie has been the only star, and it was only recently that Flick and Turner rounded into their form. The rest of the team seems incapable of real ball playing. We none of us expected the White Sox, the Senators or the Browns to do much, and we are certainly getting what we expected from them. The Browns, however, could hardly do worse than they have been doing to date. If something isn't done to improve the team in many quarters, it will succeed in wresting last place from the Washingtons—a berth on which that organization apparently held an undisputed claim. But warm weather is coming and the oldsters will soon round into form. The splendid games played on Decoration Day proved that the boys were beginning to feel their oats, and the contests must improve steadily.



Channell, the Yankees' promising outfielder, making a clever and safe slide under Wallace, the Browns. In making a somewhat similar attempt to slide a few days later Channell injured his ankle and will be out of the game for at least six weeks.



The colored heavyweight champion doing road work. Left to right: Fury, George Cotton, Jack Johnson and George Cuttler.



Groom, Washington.



Payne, Chicago.



Sweeney, New York. Lapp, Philadelphia.



Lapp, Philadelphia.



Lord, Cleveland.



Schmidt, Detroit.



Stone, St. Louis.

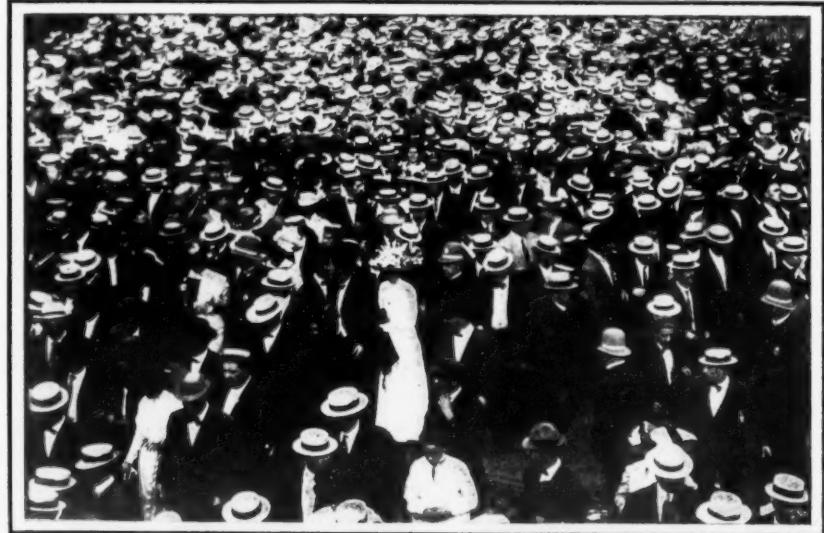


Stahl, Washington.

SOME AMERICAN LEAGUE FAVORITES.



A crowd of St. Louis baseball enthusiasts waiting for the local teams to score.



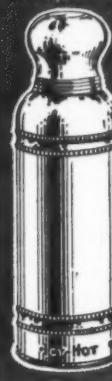
Even women mingle with the Pittsburgh fans to read the scores and discuss the game.
TYPES OF BASEBALL FANS WATCHING THE SCORE-BOARDS.

June 9, 1910

LESLIE'S WEEKLY ADVERTISER

581

ICY-HOT

Keeps Cold Liquids Cold 3 Days
Keeps Hot Liquids Hot 24 Hrs.The Perfect Heat and
Cold Retaining Bottle

With an Icy-Hot you can have warm milk or cold water at night. Warm or cold drinks while autoing, hunting, fishing, picnicking, or camping. EASY TO CLEAN. PERFECTLY SANITARY. Glass lining removable. Liquid never touches metal. Look for name Icy-Hot on bottom. ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Booklet free.

The Icy-Hot Bottle Co.
210 Longworth St., Cincinnati, O.W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES

\$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50 & \$2

THE STANDARD
FOR 30 YEARS.

Millions of men wear W.L. Douglas shoes because they are the lowest prices, quality considered, in the world. Made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions.

W. L. Douglas \$5.00 and \$4.00 shoes equal Custom Bench Work costing \$6 to \$8.

Boys' Shoes, \$3, \$2.50 & \$2.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for "W. L. Douglas" and "Fast Color" Evidence.

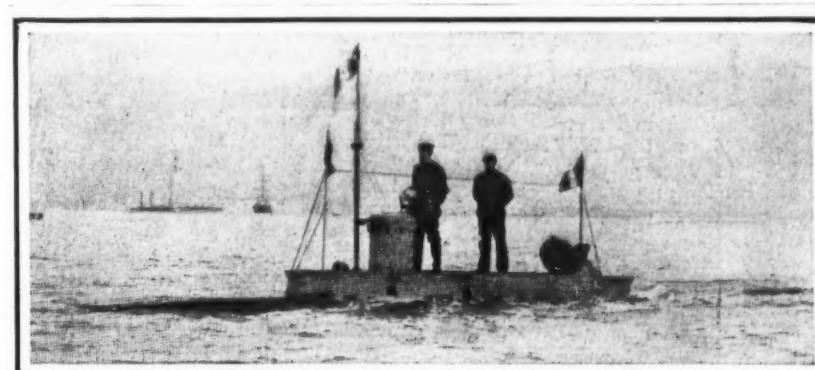
Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, showing how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



FISH, HUNT, RECREATE

Come to famous Dead River region. Trout, Salmon, Deer, Moose. Beautiful FREE BOOK tells all. Write JIM POND CAMPS, Box 7, Eustis, Maine.



TERRIBLE FRENCH SUBMARINE ACCIDENT.

THE "PLUVIOSE," WHICH WAS SUNK ON MAY 26TH OFF CALAIS AFTER A COLLISION WITH A CHANNEL STEAMER. A CREW OF TWENTY-SEVEN MEN WENT DOWN WITH THE VESSEL. THE HULL WAS CRUSHED AND THE MEN MET THEIR DEATH BY DROWNING.

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HUNTER
WHISKEY
HIGH BALL

It's Pure and Good, That's Understood

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.

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MULLINS 16 FT., 3 H. P. LAUNCH \$110
Biggest Launch Offer Ever. Made A speedy, safe, dependable, finely equipped launch, that will give splendid service. Built of steel with air-tight compartments like a life boat. Absolutely Safe. Can Sink, Warp, Gravel, Snow or Dry Out. Requiring but a small crew of 1 to 2 men. Speedy. Equipped with 3 H. P. 3-Cycle Reversible Moline Engine, with Mullins Silent Underwater Exhaust, Slight Fuel Oilers, Reversible Contact Timer with speed control lever and Automatic Float Feed Carburetor. Starts like an Automobile Engine. Can't Back. Write for Big FREE Catalog. S. Mullins
Launches. Motor Boats, Row Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats and Marine Engines
THE W. H. MULLINS CO., 117 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Life-insurance Suggestions.

IN CONSIDERING the question, "Will your widow get her money?" a recent issue of *Everybody's Magazine* says the following about assessment organizations: "The five hundred and fifty-seven fraternal beneficiary societies in the United States and Canada have an aggregate membership of eight millions, and represent insurance to the staggering amount of nine billions of dollars—yet they would be able to pay less than fifty cents on the dollar. True, these prospective liabilities are not due, but they must infallibly mature. You constitute the assets, and the debt due your family constitutes the liability. Your assets are paid in monthly installments by thousands of members, while your obligations are of the kind that mature in the future—and they have scarcely begun to fall due."

These are the very facts that I have been trying to impress upon my readers. The average life of fraternal societies, according to the most reliable statistics, is fifteen years. In other words, the answer to the question, "Will your widow get her money?" if you are insured in a fraternal order, is "Yes" if you die young, but "No" if you carry your insurance longer than fifteen years. For this reason I have favored the old-line companies, because in the latter case the answer is always "Yes," whether you die young or old.

B., Northampton, Mass.: The Northwestern Mutual stands well.

F., Grand Rapids, Mich.: Don't mix life insurance with speculation. A large number of new companies have been organized in the West and South. They must pass through the ordinary risks that attend all business. The risk is greater in the insurance field because of the strong and vigorous competition of well established companies.

C., New Orleans, La.: 1. The company has not been established long enough to demonstrate its permanent success. 2. If you will state the ages of the children, and address Dept. 67, Prudential Life, Newark, N. J., and ask for sample policies covering the features you desire, and also a low cost policy for yourself, you will find the information of value.

Hermit

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.



This is the Very Help You Need

You are constantly tearing down tissues and destroying nerve cells. This is why you are not so full of activity and life as in youth. It is nature's process reversed—the "tearing down" commenced. Whether you see these indications or not makes little difference—they are there—and sooner or later the truth is bound to strike home with telling force. What your system requires is a reconstructive agent to help nature build new tissues, to construct new nerve cells—to build you up and not only preserve your strength and health but furnish you with the right energy to take an active interest in life.

Pabst Extract

The Best Tonic

is exactly what you need—a pure, predigested liquid food, easily and quickly assimilated—a perfect tonic, welcomed by the weakest stomach, containing all the nutritive and digestive elements of rich barley malt and the tonic properties of choicest hops in predigested form.

Physicians in all parts of the world recommend Pabst Extract, The Best Tonic to strengthen the weak and build up the overworked—to relieve insomnia and conquer dyspepsia—to help the anaemic and turn nerve exhaustion into active, healthy vim—to encourage listless convalescence to rapid recovery—to assist nursing mothers and to reinvigorate old age.

"The United States Government specifically classifies Pabst Extract as an article of medicine—not an alcoholic beverage."

Order a Dozen from Your Druggist—Insist Upon it Being Pabst
Free booklet, "Health Facts," tells ALL uses and benefits of Pabst Extract.
Write for it—a postal will do.

Library Slip, good for books and magazines, with each bottle.

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Go West, to the Canadian Rockies

The most beautiful and magnificent scenery in the world; ideal climate; splendid train service; luxurious Hotels and Chalets; mountain-climbing, pack-horse trips, boating, fishing and numerous natural attractions—The Playground of America.

The Canadian Rockies have well been termed

Fifty Switzerland in One

This famous Alpine region is reached only by the Canadian Pacific. Swiss guides are to be found at all the mountain hotels.

Climbers find in the Canadian Rockies the supreme difficulties and delights that tempt men to the mastery of mountains. Snow-capped peaks, moraines, glaciers; all the charm and hazard of the Swiss mountains are here, but multiplied.

Send 4 cents for a copy of our beautiful booklet, "Challenge of the Mountains."

ROBERT KERR, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal, Canada



You don't have to think
of dainty
dresses

if you spend your summer in

Colorado —Out in the Union Pacific Country

There is mountain climbing, camping, hunting, fishing, besides riding, driving, bathing, and all other summer sports.

Low rates for summer trips to Colorado, Yellowstone and California.

Write for booklets.

E. L. LOMAX
General Passenger Agent
Union Pacific R. R.
Omaha, Neb.



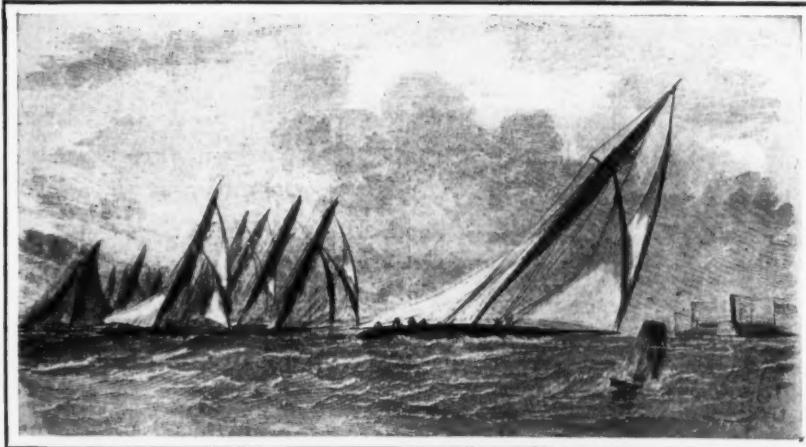
A PARADE FOR WORK HORSES.

The fourth annual procession for work horses held at New York City, on May 30th. Prizes were awarded by Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. James Speyer. There were horse-drawn vehicles from the smallest peddler's cart to the ponderous trucks hauled by four horses. More than two thousand horses were in line. A new feature was the class for blind horses in which animals from nine to twenty years old marched.



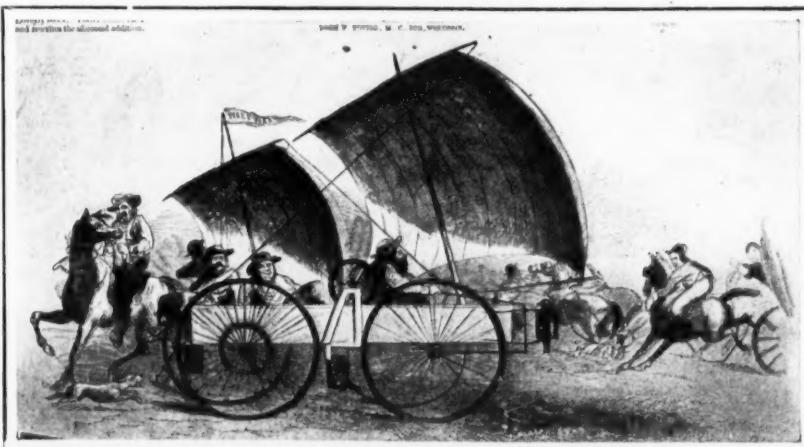
THE WORLD'S GREATEST AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

Glenn H. Curtiss, his wife and a party of friends at the aviation grounds at Albany, just before the noted American aviator started on his sensational dash down the Hudson River to New York City, on May 29th. He flew 150 miles in 2 hours and 54 minutes, stopping at Poughkeepsie and the upper end of Manhattan Island to renew his gasoline supply. He thus won the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York *World*.



A GREAT NATIONAL YACHT RACE FIFTY YEARS AGO.

As early as half a century ago, the New York Yacht Club, which has long been included among the great clubs of the world, held national meets. The above picture was sketched by LESLIE'S artist during the race in New York Bay on June 8th, 1860. Yachts from all over the country were entered in the contest. It was a sporting spectacle as popular then as now. Vice-Commodore A. C. Kingsland, in his schooner *Favorite*, was the first-class contestant.



UNIQUE WIND-SHIP OF THE PRAIRIES.

During the summer of 1860, the soldiers of Fort Kearney, Neb., were astonished at the sight of a prairie ship, the like of which had never been seen in that locality before. It was a light wagon shaped like a boat, carrying two masts, on which were constructed square sails. It was propelled by hand by means of a crank and band wheels. The guard, astonished at the unusual sight, reported the matter to his commanding officer. The whole garrison turned out to see it.

Save the Price of a New Suit

There's many a good day's wear in that last season's suit of yours. Buy a

NAP-ARISA

and remove the objectionable gloss. Makes an old garment look new.

The rocking motion of the Nap-Arisa causes hundreds of tiny hooks to prick up and comb the nap of the cloth—just like the big "napper" machines used in the mill. That's the secret.

Agents Wanted.

THE NAP-ARISA CO.

125 Broad St., Boston, Mass.



Recuperate Through Right Rest and Relaxation

Real rest and right relaxation mean—not a mere move from one city to another—but a complete *change* to the freedom and fresh air of the wilds and the woods. You are offered this change *combined* with every conceivable city comfort at the

Glen Summit Springs Hotel

Opens June 25th

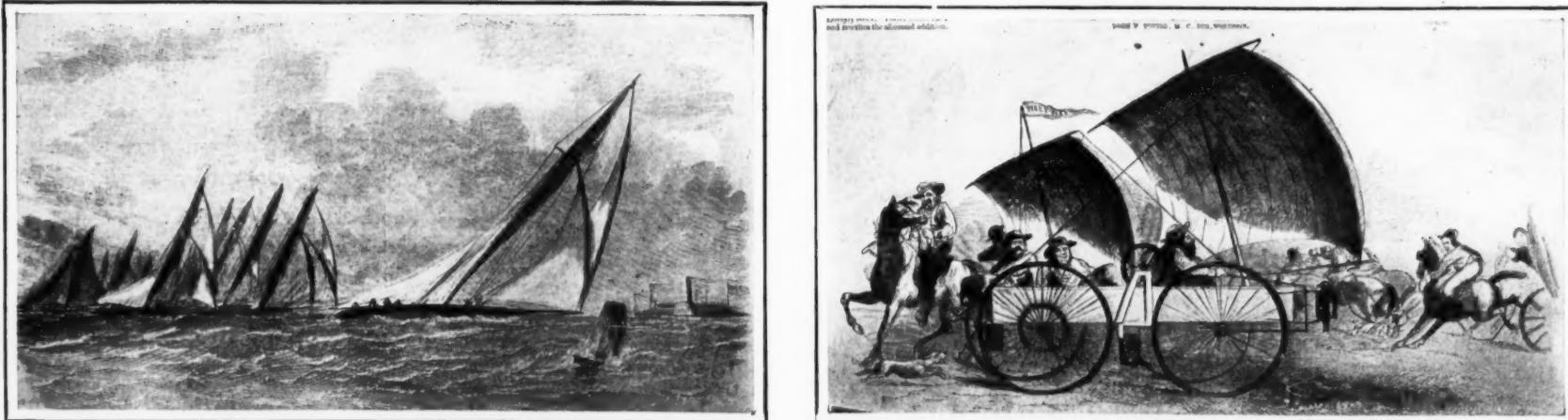
This magnificent hotel is in the heart of Pennsylvania's beautiful mountains—2000 feet above the sea. Lakes, woods, mountain streams and waterfalls are on every side—all within quick reach over splendid woodland drives.

Only four hours from New York, it is reached by all through Lehigh Valley and C. R. R. of N. J. trains. The Black Diamond Express stops at the Hotel. Three and one-half hours from Philadelphia. Six hours from Buffalo. Thirty minutes from Wilkes-Barre.

Modern garage facilities. White service exclusively. Every civilized convenience and in the midst of Nature's virgin beauty.

Rates Within Reason

JAUDON BROWNE WILLIAM H. WARBURTON
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9th & Chestnut St. New York City
Philadelphia, Pa.



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The *Racycle* Best Bicycle

has 27.9 per cent. less pressure on its Crank Hanger Bearings and pushes farther and faster with less applied energy, than any ordinary bicycle. A new cone sleeve, a 1910 feature, gives tremendous strength and efficiency.

"Ray" Juveniles are most desirable for young people.

We also manufacture the MUSSELMAN ARMLESS COASTER BRAKE, the smallest, simplest, lightest and strongest Brake made. Beautiful 1910 Catalog 4K and Pamphlet, "The Three Reasons," fully explaining Price Problem condition, with handsome Racycle watch charm, and booklet, "The Armless Wonder," mailed for 2 cent stamp—sent FREE if you mention Bicycle Dealer in your town.

THE MIAMI CYCLE & MFG. CO.

Middletown, Ohio, U. S. A.

SEE ALL IN THE CRANK

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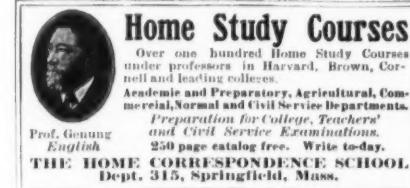
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The Farmer and the Middleman.

"IT IS the middleman, not the railroads or the farmers, who has profited by the high prices of food." So declared B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the 'Frisco system, in addressing the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, at St. Louis. Mr. Yoakum said there had been heavy reductions in freight rates, but these had been absorbed by the dealers and not shared in by either farmers or consumers. To show how little profit comes to producer or carrier, he cited these examples among others: For a bushel of green beans the Florida farmer receives \$2.25, for the eight-hundred-mile haul to New York the railroad receives fifty cents, and for this same bushel of beans the consumer pays \$6.40. To produce the beans and get them to market it took \$2.75, and then required \$3.65 to get them on the table of the consumer. Again, thirty cents a dozen was the average price of eggs in New York last year. The farmers of Arkansas and Missouri received fifteen cents, the freight was two cents, and the middleman pocketed thirteen cents on each dozen.

From farmers and truckers living close enough to our Eastern cities to haul their produce to market, we have heard the same complaint that the middleman took by far the larger share of the profit. The farmers in attendance at the St. Louis convention, aroused by the address of Mr. Yoakum, have organized "The American Co-operative Union," to aid in the crusade against high prices, to protect the farmer, and to do away with the middleman. The union is to be incorporated for \$1,000,000, and branches are to be opened in every large city of the United States. The farmers propose to eliminate the middleman absolutely in the sale of farm products.

♦ ♦ ♦

New York's Alien Convicts.

TWENTY-FIVE per cent. of the prisoners in Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton prisons are aliens. "At a great cost and inconvenience," says Superintendent Collins, in his annual report to the Legislature, "the State is maintaining and endeavoring to educate, train and rehabilitate 1,091 men who are subjects of foreign countries, most of whom have but recently come to the United States, and all of whom are, by reason of conviction of felonies, forever debarred from citizenship." Of these alien convicts, fifty-nine per cent. are unmarried, less than fifty per cent. of the married men have wives or children in this country, and most of them, let it be noted, "have but recently come to the United States." The presence of these aliens in our prisons is a hindrance to the successful application of the reformatory, educational and training systems now in use, and Superintendent Collins recommends, therefore, their segregation and treatment as a distinct class, with systems of discipline, education and training especially adapted to their needs.

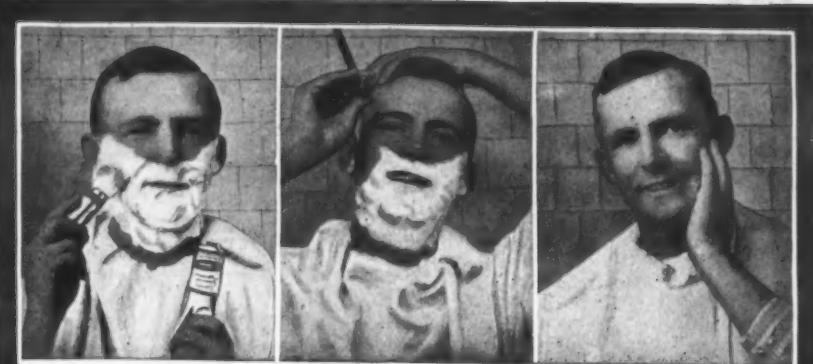
The superintendent of State prisons is right, too, in holding that the Federal government, which permitted these alien criminals to land on our shores, should logically assume the responsibility and expense of caring for them; and, when they have served their terms, should deport them and never allow them to return. The right to confine State prisoners in Federal prisons could be given by the passage of simple laws, and being a prisoner not of the State, but of the Federal government, he could be deported without question at the end of his sentence. New York City is the main immigration port of the country, but it is a hardship upon New York State to make it the dumping ground of the alien criminal. It is the Federal government, not the State, which is responsible for their admission, and which should likewise be responsible for them when they so quickly become criminal charges. Perhaps if the care and expense were placed where they belong, upon the Federal government, fewer criminals would pass the gates at Ellis Island.

♦ ♦ ♦

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"Many a man," remarked the home-grown philosopher, "spends his courting days in telling a girl that he is unworthy of her, and his married life in proving it."

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